May File 1942

Ad Dept

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,492 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

STRONG AIR ATTACK BY R.A.F. REPULSED BY NAZI NAVAL UNIT

Soviets on Kertch Peninsula Facing Annihilation, Says High Command

KHARKOV BATTLE FIERCE

Hungarians Gaining Ground in Lapland Sector After Several Days' Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, May 18.—A German naval force in the North Sea, composed of the 10,000-ton German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and escorting vessels successfully drove off a strong British air attack on the squadron and inflicted severe losses on the enemy which lost seven fighters and 22 bombers, or more than half of its formation, the German High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, annihilation faces Soviet troops on the Kertch peninsula despite their desperate resistance while in the Kharkov sector of the Donetz Basin 56 enemy panzers were destroyed during an intense tank battle, the communique said. German air formations which attacked Soviet tanks in the same sector put out of action 54 others, it was announced.

Heavy damage was said to have been inflicted on dock installations in Folkestone and Hastings when German bomber formations struck at the south coast of Britain. Off the Dutch coast German minesweepers and patrol boats sank an enemy vessel in an engagement with British "E" boats, it was added.

During the course of several days of battle in the Lapland sector Hungarian troops smashed an enemy unit and have gained further ground, the High Command said.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe has been active over widely-separated areas. Far to the north in the Murmansk sector German planes scored direct hits on five large transports, while in the Mediterranean Sea the German air force brought down five British planes in aerial combats over Malta.

Although a British bomber formation attacked the coast of Germany the British suffered the loss of three planes shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft guns, the communique said.

Soviet mass-attacks in the Kharkov sector have been smashed by the effective German defense with heavy losses to the Red Army in men and material, the German News Agency reported today.

German forces have annihilated a total of 324 of the many heavy tanks employed by the Soviets in the Kharkov sector in one week of fierce fighting, D.N.B. disclosed.

The German News Agency today learned from German military authorities that German aircraft shot down 50 Soviet planes during aerial combats with Soviet planes yesterday.

Ten Soviet aircraft were also destroyed on the ground, the news agency added.

YOUTHFUL DELEGATES TO VISIT MANCHOUKUO

Will Comprise Those Whose Fathers Gave Lives for Country's Cause

It is ten years since the Manchoukuo Empire was founded after the sacred war of liberation of East Asia was declared with the promise of a "Land of Bliss" to Manchoukuo.

At this memorable time of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, the children of Japanese warriors who died on the battlefields of Nomonhan and Holonbair are to be sent to Manchoukuo.

The honored delegates are to be chosen with the recommendation of prefectural governors. They are 111 in number, 5 from Tokyo, 4 from Hokkaido, and 2 from each prefecture including Karafuto and Taiwan.

The delegates will gather in Tokyo on August 30 and after paying respects to the gallant souls of their dead parents at the Yasukuni Shrine, will leave Tokyo on September 1 and arriving Hsinking via Fusan. On September 5 they will pay their respects to the Imperial Foundation Memorial Shrine, Hsinking.

On September 15 they will attend a ceremony in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo Empire. They will also visit the old battlefields and colonization villages.

Corregidor—Before and After

The striking photograph on the left shows a big Japanese gun in night action on the Bataan front just prior to Corregidor's fall. Keeping up their incessant pounding of the American fortress night and day, the Imperial gunners never ceased firing until victory was attained. On the right is shown a section of a badly battered underground barracks in the so-called "impregnable" fortress, the damage speaking volumes for the terrific power of the Japanese missiles or death and destruction which were so accurately directed on this P.I. stronghold. (Presented by War Ministry).

GEN. ABE WILL HEAD NEW POLITICAL BODY

Will Be Nominated at Rule-Aid Political Association's First Meeting

1,031 TO ATTEND TALKS

Yokusan Giin Domei of House Of Representatives Votes Dissolution

The newly organized Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will hold its first meeting here today, with 1,031 members expected to be present, it was learned Tuesday.

General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier formally will be recommended as president of the Association at today's meeting, it was said.

The new Association was chiefly organized to consolidate national political groups in the country in order to establish a powerful Throne Aid Diet fully capable of carrying out the Government's Greater East Asia policies.

Diet Represented

Among the members of the newly organized organization are 338 members of the House of Peers, 425 members of the House of Representatives, 53 persons connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 10 representatives from the press, 33 members from financial circles, 45 persons previously connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, seven representatives from various organizations and others.

Prior to the first meeting of the new organization, General Abe was appointed formally a member of the Upper House Monday by Imperial nomination.

It is believed General Abe received this appointment in order to facilitate his activities in the Diet.

Meantime, it was recalled that General Abe was the second General to be appointed a member of the House of Peers, the first being the late General Giichi Tanaka, former Premier.

The largest body of the House of Representatives, the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, which was organized with more than 390 members on September 2 last year, disbanded Tuesday after a general meeting held at 2 p.m. that day in order to participate in the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association for the attainment of the War of Greater East Asia.

Maeda Reviews Activities

At this gathering Yonezo Maeda, party manager, delivered an address reviewing the work of the league which was established nine months ago.

He took occasion to refer to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which will be inaugurat-

(Continued on Page 2)

Burma Supply Road Cannot Be Replaced, Says Sven Hedin, Noted Swedish Explorer

"There is no road, existing or conceivable which can replace the Burma Road which has now been completely cut off by the Japanese Forces," declared Dr. Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer of international fame, reports Domei quoting a recent interview which the Stockholm correspondent of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun had with Dr. Hedin.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent sought an interview with the explorer on May 13, cabling the result to his newspaper under date of May 17.

In giving a verdict that there is no road which can be projected to carry aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime as a substitute for the Burma Road, the world-famous explorer reviewed the so-called "Silk Road" which was built by the Chinese 2,000 years ago to carry silk to Rome via Central Asia.

On the basis of his personal exploration, Dr. Hedin disclosed that the Silk Road starts at Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, runs through Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan and reaches Chungking via Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province.

Motor Traffic Impossible

This road from Krasnovodsk to Kashgar is kept in good repair by the Soviet authorities so that motor-car traffic is possible, said the explorer. However, the section of the Silk Road running through Chinese territory remains as primitive as it was 2,000 years ago when it was built.

"It is not a road worthy of the name, but a path through the desert," he said, adding that although camels can pass along it, passage by vehicles is impossible.

Dr. Hedin said that it might be possible to repair the road for traffic, but as such calls for a gigantic undertaking, there is absolutely no possibility, at least for the time being, of this materializing.

"Even if the necessary repairs were made," he continued, "a huge amount of gasoline would be required to transport munitions," adding that from this stand-point, too, the resumption of traffic through the Silk Road, in all probability, is not likely.

Discussing possible communication between Chungking and the Persian Gulf, Dr. Hedin said that there are two roads running from Persia to Chungking. One leads from Iran to Afghanistan and joins the Silk Road at Kashgar after passing through the Hindukush mountains. The other starts in Afghanistan and also joins the Silk Road at Kashgar after passing through the Karakorum mountain.

No Practical Value

These roads, however, permit only mules to pass in single file and therefore, they have no practical value in carrying aid-to Chiang materials in Dr. Hedin's opinion.

"So far as merit as a road is concerned," the explorer said, "that running from Novosibirsk, Central Siberia, to Lanchow via Semiparachensk, Almaata, Urmchi, Hami

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U.S. STEEL SHORTAGE RETARDS PRODUCTION

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—According to a Rome dispatch, the American press is criticizing the slow progress in the production campaign which has not had the results hoped for in various industrial fields. The chief reason, it is said, is the insufficiency of steel while the lack of transportation means is said to be another cause.

EVERY OCEAN A GRAVEYARD FOR THE ALLIES

LISBON, May 19.—Pointing out the extensive naval operations of the Axis Powers, Italian sources today said that the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Ocean and now the Arctic Ocean are veritable graveyards for the Anglo-Saxon navies and merchant marine.

CHUNGKING PRESS SCORES LACK OF COOPERATION

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—Admitting the smashing defeats in Burma, leading Chungking journal, the Ta Kung Pao and Sao Tong Pao, and another influential paper, the Kuomin Kuang Pao, both pointed out the lack of perfect coordination among the Allied camp as being largely responsible for the Japanese successes.

CURTIN WARNS IMPENDING DANGER TO AUSTRALIA

LISBON, May 19.—After touching on the question of defense, John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, today gave a reminder that the Australians might have to meet the shock of war on their own soil.

ARMY TO ESTABLISH NEW AIR COMMAND

Will Be Over and Above Existing Army Air Division Headquarters

TO BE EFFECTIVE JUNE 1

Throne to Appoint Commander From Generals or Lieutenant-Generals

In view of the growing importance of the role to be played by the air force in modern warfare, the War Ministry has decided to establish an Army Air Force Headquarters over and above the Army Air Division Headquarters inaugurated on April 15, it was announced by the War Ministry Tuesday.

Regulations governing the function of the newly-established Army Air Force Headquarters and revisions to the regulations governing the function of the existing Army Air Division Headquarters were promulgated through the Official Gazette Tuesday to be effective from June 1 of this year.

In the regulations governing the function of the Army Air Division Headquarters, it was provided that the commandant of the headquarters be chosen from among Lieutenant-Generals, but in the case of the Army Air Force Headquarters, the commandant will be selected from among either Generals or Lieutenant-Generals as in the case of commanders-in-chief who are in command of the division commanders.

The commandant of the new Army Air Force Headquarters will be appointed personally by the Throne, placed under the direct command of the Throne and will be charged with the duties of planning the mobilization of the Army Air Divisions, supervision of their mobilization and training of airmen.

The commandant of the Army Air Force Headquarters is to seek instructions from the Chief of the Army General Staff regarding strategy, the instructions of the War Minister in regard to matters pertaining to military administration and personnel of the Army Air Force Headquarters, and the instructions of the Inspector-General of the Army Air Force in matters relating to education.

Under the command of the new Army Air Force Headquarters will be six offices, namely, the staff officers, adjutants, munitions, accounting, medicine, and law, and also office of air units.

Jean Bart Repaired

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The 35,000-ton French battleship Jean Bart, which after the collapse of France had been towed to Casablanca, in the French territory of Morocco, has been repaired and will return to service shortly, according to a News Chronicle report received here from London today.

CHIANG FORCES ARE WIPED OUT IN BURMA AREA

Imperial Units Make Spectacular Record In Burma Despite Hard Terrain, Diseases

Burma is the scene of a mopping-up campaign, with the Imperial Army Forces having formed an iron ring around the British colony, the Yomiuri reports from the Burma front.

The reports said all indications are that it will not be long before the whole of Burma is purged free of all enemy troops. Some of the enemy forces, made up of British and Chinese troops, against which an encirclement movement has been completed, have already surrendered. Others are expected to do so as soon as they have convinced themselves that they have no chance of escape from the Japanese who are closing in upon them.

Few armies have been known to have been harassed so much as the Imperial Army troops who are operating in Burma. Since the time they crossed the border into Burma, they have had practically no time for rest. The soldiers have months' growths of beard. And they are in tatters.

The terrain in which they are operating is extremely difficult. But what harasses them more than anything else is disease. Burma is a notorious hot-bed of cholera, malaria, and quite a multitude of frightful infectious diseases.

The brave Japanese troops operating in Burma fought their way from the border between Thailand and Burma to Rangoon, and then to Mandalay. The distance covered is equal to that between Aomori and Shimonoseki.

From Mandalay they started mopping-up operations. They went north to Bhamo and then to Myitkyina, dealing death to enemy forces which had abandoned all attempts at organized resistance against the Japanese.

In Hot Pursuit of Enemy

Strong Imperial Army units crossed the border between Burma and Yunnan Province in China from Lashio in hot pursuit of the Chinese troops who had escaped into that province from Burma.

The country from the border to Lungling is high and notoriously difficult to cover. Just now the Japanese are operating at a place 7,000 feet above sea level. Near it runs the Shweli River, with a ravine which is dreaded by the Chinese. According to ancient tradition the gully is inhabited by evil spirits. Chinese relate how men will drop dead when they approach it. Science has shown that the neighborhood of the ravine is affected by malaria.

The units have now captured Lungling, and are threatening the Huitung bridge which has been the target of attacks by the Imperial Navy Air Force in the past. Not a single truck loaded with war materials destined to Chungking goes over the bridge any longer.

The country to the west of Mandalay is mountainous. Across it runs the swift-running Salween River.

Where Chungking Troops Escaped

It was into this country which is in the Shan state that units of the Chungking army escaped from Lashio and other places after their line of retreat to Yunnan Province had been cut off by the Japanese.

The Japanese were prompt to drive them into the country between the capital of the Shan state and Hopon in Kenton state.

They engaged a unit of the Chungking army in battle in the neighborhood of the famous 20-story pagoda in Hopon and dealt a crushing defeat to it. They chased the remnants of the enemy and annihilated them in an action near a tributary of the Salween River.

There is another large unit of the Chungking army, trapped in between north Thailand and Burma. The fate of this force, whose retreat to Chungking and Burma is cut off, has practically been sealed.

The Imperial Forces operating in north Burma have captured a large number of Burmese officials at Myitkyina. They also have taken prisoner nearly 1,000 British troops at the same place. The country surrounding this city is now the scene of severe mopping-up operations. Those enemy troops who have escaped into the Arakan mountain range will have no choice but to die of hunger, the Yomiuri reports say.

VICHY ANGRY AT LONDON FOR MADAGASCAR GRAB

Britain Justifies Action That Construction of Island Is Aim

D.N.B.

VICHY, May 18.—Competent French circles in Vichy are very indignant about the attempts made by English newspapers to justify the British attack on Madagascar.

Particular indignation has been caused by an article appearing in the Daily Express asserting that the British had come to Madagascar in order to bring the element of construction to a territory where France had failed as a colonizing Power.

"If Britain was now using the argument that a nation was losing all rights to a territory if it could not make full use of it, then this argument contradicted the legal conception upon which British statesmen had based their declaration of war against Germany," these quarters stated.

"As far as the British press referred to a superiority of British methods of colonization over the French methods, they point out that such a pretext was hiding the British intention of keeping Madagascar.

The French papers, moreover, assert that the British had better mediate about their own colonial policy whose failures Britain had admitted herself.

HEAT WAVE HITS KUIBISHEV

Thermometer Registers 40 Degrees, Centigrade, in Open

The sudden advent of abnormal warm days in Kuibishev since Thursday has found citizens already perspiring in the freakish summer weather with the thermometer registering 40 degrees Centigrade in the sun and 30 degrees in the shade during the last few days, says Domei quoting a Nichi Nichi report.

The famous cruising boats of the Volga River already have made their appearance while more and more Kuibishev citizens are opening their summer villas.

ALLIED PLAN OF PEACE ANNULED BY U.S. GREED

New Treaty Must Embrace Entire World, Says Vice-President Wallace

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 18.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States, dealing with the Allied plan for reconstruction after the war, according to the British news service, unintentionally made an admittance which, in the opinion of German political circles deserves special attention.

The Vice-President stated that a great part of the responsibility for the failure of the general efforts of pacification that had started after the World War had to be placed on the international trusts, which were based solely upon the American greed for money.

Speaking in this connection of the coming century of the plain man, he demanded reforms and control measures. Moreover, he stated that a new peace treaty would have to be taken into consideration regarding the fate of the entire world.

Concerning Mr. Wallace's remark, Berlin political circles opine the Vice-President of the United States was confirming President Roosevelt's imperialistic intention just as Thomas Edmund Dewey, the former Republican candidate for the Presidency, had done when he appealed to the American public to support Mr. Roosevelt as much as possible even if the President had made mistakes, for he declared the United States could no longer hide herself behind geographical frontiers instead of taking the place among the nations that was due to her.

Soong Meets Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister who is now in Washington, conferred with President Roosevelt today regarding the transportation of materials to Chungking which is now suffering from the complete blockade of all "transfusion routes" by Japanese Forces, as well as the latest war situation in China and Burma, according to a Washington message quoting a United Press report.

Japanese Units Deal Crushing Blow to Fleeing Enemy

CROSS SALWEEN

Making Steady Drive Toward Paoshan in Western Yunnan Province

RAPID PROGRESS REVIEWED

Domei

BURMA FRONT, May 18.—Japanese Forces, on Sunday, dealt a crushing blow on 300 Chungking troops fleeing in plain clothes from the Shunkiang sector, located 40 kilometers north of Tengchung, Yunnan Province, it was disclosed today.

Other Japanese units, which had mopped up 200 Chungking remnants in the Bhamo sector, Monday morning annihilated 126 more Chungking remnant soldiers.

Meantime, the Japanese Forces in occupying Myitkyina, had captured up to Sunday, 18 trench-mortars, 150 machine-guns, 380 rifles, ammunition and communication apparatus in the neighborhood as well as in the sector southwest of the city.

Cross Nu Kiang River

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The Japanese Forces operating in the hilly area in Yunnan Province successfully crossed the Nu Kiang (Salween River) and were making a steady drive toward Paoshan (Yungchang) in western Yunnan Province, United Press reports from Chungking, quoting the newspaper Ta Kung Pao.

It is undeniable that the smashing reverse on the part of the Allied forces in Burma is largely ascribed to lack of strategic unity among them and to rapid and efficient activities of the Japanese Forces, the Ta Kung Pao, Kuoming Kung Pao, Sao Tang Jih Pao, leading Chungking newspapers, declared today, a Reuter's dispatch reported here from Chungking.

Indicating the attempts of both sides to shift responsibility for the miserable defeats of the Allied forces on the Burmese front, it is reported that Britain now is accusing Chungking of untimely dispatch of its troops to the front, while bitter complaints have been voiced by the Chungking side against the British for their swift retreat, leaving Chungking's troops behind on the battlefields.

War Progress Reviewed

From the beginning of May, the activities of the Imperial Forces on the Burma front suddenly became lively. Smashing the combined forces of Britain, India and Chungking at random, they captured all strategic key-points in only 20 days, according to the Asahi which reviews the operations in the following three fronts.

Along the Burma railway: Following the occupation of Rangoon, the starting point of the Burma Road and the capital of the province, crack units of the Imperial Forces proceeded northward with lightning speed, reducing Mandalay, the pivot of the supply route, on May 1.

Prior to this success, another unit of the Imperial Forces occupied Lashio, an important junction leading to Kunming, on April 29. On May 3, the same unit turned around and launching its surging onslaught along a railroad running to the left of Mandalay, occupied Bhamo, and advancing further northward, captured Myitkyina on May 6. Apart from these war results, the Japanese Forces have placed under their complete control over a dozen vitally important points along the Burma Railway and the Irrawaddy River.

Burma-China Border: There are two roads which connect Mandalay with Kunming, namely, the Mandalay - Lashio - Lungling - Paoshan - Tali-Kunming course and the Mandalay - Bhamo - Myitkyina - Teng - yueh-Kunming route.

The Imperial Forces which advanced northward to the Burma-China border after reducing the key-points along the Burma Railway, took the strategic points of Lungling on May 5. Another unit, in the meantime, advanced to the eastern bank of the Nu River on May 6 and after reducing Myitkyina, penetrated the border and completely occupied Tengyueh on May 10.

Hand in hand with the capture of Lungling, the Burma-China border has been placed under Japanese control, severing the "Chiang-aid"

(Continued on Page 2)

12 U.S. SHIPS SUNK IN GULF OF MEXICO

Large Supply Vessel Carrying Airplane Parts to Soviets Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, May 18.—German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico near the Mississippi estuary, have sunk 12 United States merchantmen, totaling 95,000 tons, during the past eight days, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

A large American supply ship carrying airplane parts to the Soviet Union, from New York via Basra in the Persian Gulf, was among the ships sunk, the report said. Several additional tankers were said to be sunk on the way to ports in the Caribbean sea.

Aid Routes Bottled Up

Special

BERLIN, May 2.—With every shipping route of the world rendered unsafe for the Allies by the naval activities of the Axis Powers, the Anglo-American shipping question has assumed alarmingly serious proportions. Not only that, but they have been deprived of all important sources of raw material, especially by the latest successes of the Japanese in the Pacific.

The war at sea can be divided into six main theaters namely, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the United States coastal regions, the northern connection with the Soviet Union, the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, states the shipping correspondent of the Berliner Boersenzeitung in an article which runs as follows:

Cut Off From Materials

Not one of these sea regions can still be called free from interference by the Powers belonging to the Tripartite Pact. The consequences to Britain and the United States which necessarily result, are of a serious nature. True, the United States upon their entry of the war had at their disposal a good carrying capacity at sea. But, at once they lost their supremacy in the Pacific and, like Britain, they were cut off from the entire raw material sources in East Asia and the East Indian Archipelago.

Furthermore, it is inherent in the structure of North American shipping that the vast majority of the United States merchant fleet is occupied in coastal traffic, which since January to an ever-growing extent is being decimated by the successful actions of German submarines.

At present it can no longer fully take care of the transport needs of the North American Union, and a far-reaching paralyzing of traffic with the Ibero-American countries has already been the result.

By the inclusion of the American east coast in naval warfare the feeding routes to the convoy-assembling points in the western Atlantic are affected, which, also, directly affects shipping to Britain. The same applies to the assembling points on the United States Pacific coast as far as the traffic from the eastern part of the world, which has got into the sharp pincers of the Japanese Navy and Air Force, is concerned.

Even if these matters are still in a stage of development, Japan's further advance in the Indian Ocean means a serious curtailment, if not in the long run, even a complete strangulation of traffic with India and the Near and Middle East via the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea.

Australian sea traffic, likewise, is no longer safe, and Russia is so unfavorably situated that its main supply route today is leading via the Barents Sea to Murmansk. These sea regions are also under the control of the German navy and air force.

Thwarted in Every Sphere

Today there is no longer any important sea region in which Anglo-American shipping can carry on undisturbedly. On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon Powers have been deprived already of so many sources of raw materials, in particular of the entire European Continent and of the large and rich districts of East Asia, that they can no longer give up voluntarily any of the supply shipping routes which are still feasible.

If things are permitted to go on as they do at present, they would have to figure on a wearing down of tonnage which would upset their entire supply balance. On the other hand, if they should attempt to press their entire shipping into the convoy system, they would further decrease the efficiency of their tonnage, which had already been severely taxed by the closing of the Mediterranean and the elimination of European supplies.

It remains questionable, however, whether the enemy Powers will be able to muster a sufficient number of warships for escorting convoys to attain a fairly efficient protection of their valuable merchantships. At any rate they are compelled to resort to a splitting up of forces which today already causes the greatest discomfort to the British and has brought home to them the fact that they have lost their naval supremacy already on all important oceans and seas. The serious shortage of merchant vessels has, therefore, been aggravated in the last few weeks by the lack of sufficient possibilities to protect them.

All this does not even take into consideration the question of military transports. If the foundation of supply shipping is already narrowing down, any further commandeering of shipping space for military transports, be it for troops, food supplies, ammunition and armaments, or in order to satisfy the promises of material assistance, it must necessarily lead to a vicious circle.

No Normality in Shipping

The belligerent Powers have confiscated by far the largest part of their transport capacities, so that there can no longer be any talk of normality as far as the world's goods traffic is concerned. It may be conservatively stated that today 95 per cent of the world's merchant tonnage and, thereby, of the transport capacities are tied up in war work.

At no time in the past, therefore, has the influence of overseas shipping on the prosperity of peoples and the maintenance of essential economic functions become as clearly evident as today.

The numerous economic difficulties and the appearance of acute crises are to a large extent due to the impossibility of bringing the goods which have been produced to the places where they are needed. The complete collapse of the functions of international commodity markets can likewise be explained to a large part by these circumstances.

Now, however, it is in particular the Anglo-American system of international division of work that has collapsed, because in order to maintain its ability to function as regards unlimited exchange of goods, it requires as a prerequisite the possibility to ship the goods undisturbedly from one place to the other.

War economy, however, has compelled Britain and the United States to cast all these beautiful theses asides and to regulate all economic processes from above. This applies already to all details. The necessity to convoy shipping as a result of this war constitutes only a specific expression of this change and can be included symptomatically also in a fundamental treatise on world economic conditions, for shipping is an integral component of goods exchange between the peoples, and its functions will change to a large extent along with the change of economic-ideological conceptions.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Political Association

HOCHI—The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will be formally established with its inaugural meeting held today. This organization is one whose realization we have been hoping for for a long time since the dissolution of political parties. This is a glorious start of the new political force, coming as it does at a time when the War of Greater East Asia is in full swing. We have seen in the past liberalistic political parties smacking of the nature of those in the United States or Britain. It is true they have contributed more or less to the development of Japan's national destiny on the one hand, but have produced various evils on the other, which are understood to have caused them to be dissolved.

As is patent from its platform, covenant and declaration, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has in its objective the practise of national politics of assisting the Imperial Rule in a genuinely Japanese trait and the display of the great ideals embodied in the foundation of the Japanese Empire to the highest extent. It is up to General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Association, and its other leaders to induce politicians to reconsider their past actions and then to devise measures to let them cooperate closely with the Government. How to manage the 80th Imperial Diet session to be opened shortly is a matter which requires the closest attention and ability of the new Association.

Planning of Railway Transportation

CHUGAI—A commission which will deal with the problem of adjusting the nation's railway transportation system in the light of the situation has been established in the Railway Ministry.

There has been a growing need for reforming the whole railway transportation system since freight hitherto borne by ships came to be transported by the railways with the development of the current situation.

There is no reason why railway transportation should not be planned as marine transportation is. The statement issued by the Railway Minister in which the creation of the commission was announced suggests that the first thing the body will do is to see whether it is possible to limit freight carried by the railways to vital materials and commodities of daily necessity.

Birth of New Political Body

MIYAKO—A new political body, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has been organized, whose duty it is to work in unison and assist in fulfilling the mission with which the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is charged.

Now that this Throne-Aid political organization has been brought into being, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should more than anything else effect a speedy reformation and improvement of its functions so that the Government and this new political body, will work as one body. Thus only can a fresh and powerful new political power be exercised by the Association in achieving its work.

Concerning this fresh and powerful new political power, there still remain many points which cannot be made clear in interpretation. In other words, whatever the qualities or contents of this power that should be clarified, they may be summed up in the question "What bearing does this political power have on the successful prosecution of the current Greater East Asia War?"

In order to bring the war to a successful conclusion, the entire national power should be well organized and concentrated under able and powerful leadership in the political and economic circles as well as in the field of culture.

Inaugural Meeting of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

YOMIURI—Things, regardless of nature, can be accomplished only when the time is ripe. The establishment of a new political structure was contemplated time and again in the past, but each time, the efforts spent unfortunately were all in vain simply because the time was immature.

The result of the general election held at the end of April was more satisfactory than was first anticipated and it went a long way toward instituting a Preparatory Committee for the creation of the Throne aid political structure. This eventually led to the concentration of political power.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which announced the program, by-law, manifesto, etc. decided on at the general meeting of the Preparatory Committee convened on May 14, will today hold a historic inaugural general meeting by appointing 1,031 representatives of various circles as projectors.

The recommendation of General Nobuyuki Abe as the President of the Throne aid political structure is indeed an appropriate and timely measure, and much can be expected of the future developments.

So long as the object of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of a new political structure, it naturally follows that the newly elected members of the House of Representatives, regardless of whether they were recommended or not, should extend whole-hearted support.

However, this is only the initial stage of the new structure, and until such a time as the stable foundation is definitely established, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will doubtless encounter many trying ordeals.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Committee will render further services in bringing about a wholesome development of the Throne Aid Political Association in future.

Gen. Abe Will Head New Political Body

(Continued From Page 1)

ed today, and expressed his belief that all his hearers would be only too glad to support the association.

"It was in May, 1940, that the political parties disbanded to permit the nation's political power to become concentrated, thereby meeting the needs of the situation confronting the nation," Mr. Maeda began.

He proceeded: "In the interval things did not happen exactly as you desired. At first you joined the Diet Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Then you organized the Diet Members' Club. Then the association which is to pass into history today was formed. Throughout the period you worked for a condition favorable to the concentration of the nation's political power.

"The league was formed in August last year by members of the House of Representatives who were interested in the construction of an Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure.

"The history of the league is short. But it did much while it was in existence, as the largest group of the House at two regular and one extraordinary Diet sessions. One was regretting that the league had yet to develop into a political organization by law, when the April general election came.

"The results of the election showed that the thing uppermost in the minds of the people was to organize a new political structure based on the support of all classes of people.

"The inauguration of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, a purely political organization, today will mean the realization of the desire of the people to see a political organization with the support of the entire nation fashioned out to cooperate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in solving the problem of overcoming the current situation. It looks as though after two years we were put on the right track.

"The present meeting was called by the leaders of the league after they had decided with the approval of the league's various organs that it should disband to permit the members to join the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

"The new political organization will be of a different type from any of the political organizations we have had before. It will embrace leaders in all fields of endeavor. It would be instrumental in the concentration of the nation's political power on the task before the nation, which is to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

"The personnel of the new organization and the management of the organization's affairs are decisive factors in the success of the organization. I sincerely hope that you who have for a long time concerned yourselves with affairs of the nation will do what you can for the political organization which will be brought about today with the benedictions of the people."

The Kokusui Taishuto, headed by Ryoichi Sasakawa, well-known nationalist, will make a new start shortly as an ideological group by disbanding itself as a political party, it was decided at an emergency meeting of its leading members held Tuesday morning at its headquarters in Osaka.

The emergency meeting, at the same time, approved the joining of Mr. Sasakawa, president of the party, in the newly-established Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and issued copies of a declaration explaining these circumstances to its members throughout the country.

ROOSEVELT'S POWER THING OF THE PAST

Prestige Once Enjoyed Has Dwindled to Nothing, Says German Paper

Special

BERLIN, May 17.—Under the heading "Roosevelt Slipping", the newspaper Berliner Morgenpost declares that there is no doubt but that the American President's prestige is far from what it was before the outbreak of the war.

There was a time when Roosevelt's voice carried a lot of weight in international affairs, but the past few months have shown how this prestige has now dwindled to naught, the paper continues, pointing to India's rejection of the U.S. offer to mediate in the Anglo-Indian parleys, and Marshal Petain's categorical refusal to accept America's dictation in France.

Roosevelt's influence is a thing of the past, the journal stresses, continuing:

It's strange but true that all Allied "victories" achieved thus far have been gained at the expense of France or small neutral countries. Greenland was occupied by American forces at the expense of Denmark. Iceland was just taken over without much effort to conceal the grab. The greatest British triumph of the war was gained at Syria—where France was again the victim. Then there was Timor, belonging to Portugal, which the British grabbed and held until they were thrown out by the Japanese. Of course there was the abortive attempt to seize Dakar, another French possession; and there still is a lot of talk about seizing Martinique and other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere—and recently there was the attack on the island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa. Yes, . . whenever a "victory" is needed to pump a little enthusiasm into the people of Britain and the United States—France or the small neutrals have to foot the bill.

It seems as though Roosevelt ordered the occupation of New Caledonia merely because he had to do something to recover some of the prestige he lost. There was a time when his voice had great influence in international affairs, but in the past few months his prestige has dwindled to nothing . . and nothing could make that clearer than India's rejection of Roosevelt's offer to mediate in the Anglo-Indian parleys and Marshal Petain's categorical refusal to accept American dictation in France. These two incidents showed the President just how little he rates in international affairs today, and Roosevelt apparently is still smarting under the sting of those rebuffs.

Those Days Are Gone

Yes, . . there were days when Roosevelt had influence in Europe and the rest of the world but those days are gone forever. William C. Bullitt was quite a figure in the French Foreign Office when he was the American Ambassador to France. Frenchmen believed in listening to the American Ambassador in those days . . . and when Roosevelt urged France through Bullitt to declare war on Germany, the former French Government complied. But Bullitt's successor, Admiral William Leahy cuts no such figure in France. He has been wheedling, threatening, and blustering; but all to no avail. American influence in France is a dead letter; and Mr. Roosevelt has been rudely awakened to that fact by the return of Pierre Laval to the helm of the French Government.

Then there is the matter of Colonel William J. Donovan, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Balkans. Colonel Donovan brought a few Roosevelt promises along with him. . . and talked Yugoslavia and Greece into war—and national extinction. Those were balmy days for Franklin Delano Roosevelt. . . A word and a few empty promises from him—and nations gladly committed national suicide.

But the President hit a snag when he dispatched Colonel Louis Johnson to New Delhi to try to talk the Indians into fighting the good fight for America, Britain and the continued subjugation of the Indian People. The Indians turned down Roosevelt's proposal without a second thought. . . and Pandit Nehru, the noted Indian Nationalist leader, politely but unmistakably told the President to mind his own business and stop meddling in Indian affairs. Said Pandit Nehru:

Nehru's Rejection

"We have had long homilies and patronizing advice as to what is good for us and what is not. There has sometimes been an element of threat in case we do not accept that advice. The advice of friends is always welcome and worthy of consideration, but we are not used to patronage from any country or people, and we do not shape our policy on the basis of superior homilies or threats.

"In a world situation fraught with peril," Nehru continued, "it is right that we should consult each other and find a way out to the common advantage of the common cause; but I want to make it clear that we have issued no appeals to anybody, nor have we asked for anyone's intervention.

"For my part," Pandit Nehru declared, "I admire President Roosevelt . . . but we have not asked for his intervention in our problems, for we realize that the burden is ours, and we must shoulder it. We have shouldered it against the might of a great Empire during these last 22 years; and we have not bowed down to superior might despite pains and penalties."

Here was plain speaking—the like of which Roosevelt had never experienced before . . and to make matters worse, Pandit Nehru's sharp rebuke was broadcast over the New Delhi radio . . for all the world to hear. The President of the United States had been publicly rebuked by an Indian . . . and all the world was a witness. No wonder Roosevelt had to do something to save his face . . and naturally whenever there is any doubt in Washington or London as to what to do—France inevitably is selected as the victim . . so Roosevelt ordered the occupation of New Caledonia.

Imperial Message Given Count Kaneko For Service to State

In recognition of his illustrious service rendered to the country, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant an Imperial message to the late Count Kentaro Kaneko, Privy Councillor, on Tuesday, manifesting His Imperial Majesty's profound sympathy over the demise of the Count. His Imperial Majesty at 11 a.m. dispatched Viscount Teiryo Makino, Chamberlain, to the mansion of the late Count Kaneko to grant the Imperial message. His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to grant a monetary gift for the funeral service, silk cuttings and offerings, as well as a bouquet, in honor of the departed. Their Imperial Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager also were pleased to send an Imperial envoy to the mansion of the late Count Kaneko to grant offerings and burn incense before the spirit of the departed.

Chiang Forces Fleeing In Burma Wiped Out

(Continued From Page 1)

route altogether, and dealing a striking blow to Kunming.

Burma-India Border: In parallel with the spectacular achievements of the Imperial Forces in the Burma Road sector, a gigantic operation in the Burma-India frontier was brought to light.

That is to say, Japanese Units, on May 13, struck at Kalewa, about 250 kilometers west of Mandalay and situated on the bank of the Chindwin River, annihilating the British main force about 20,000 strong.

The Air Units of the Imperial Forces, on the other hand, accorded close collaboration to the land forces and relentlessly pounded the enemy bases in Imphal, Chittagong, Silchar, Assam and other points in the early part of May. The devastating damage inflicted on the enemy military installations completely cut off all means of escape of the Anglo-Indian forces, definitely sealing their fate.

Thus, in all three sectors, the brave and gallant officers and men of the Japanese Forces are scoring overwhelming victories, leaving in their wake the mercilessly shattered remains of the combined forces to scatter in all directions.

Burma Defeat Ends Chiang's Last Hope

(Continued From Page 1)

and Ansi, is far better.

"There is a railway operating from Novosibirisk to Almaata, while the rest represents an excellent motor-road. However, the Soviet Union, which is already hard-pressed for arms and ammunition, being interlocked as she is with Germany in a frontal clash, cannot afford to spare any war materials for Chiang Kai-shek," the explorer declared.

It is hardly possible for the Chungking administration to replenish its military requirements with what productive strength it has left, Dr. Hedin added, leaving no alternative for the Generalissimo but to rely on the meager supply which is possible by air from America and Britain.

The only plausible conclusion one can arrive at, the Nichi Nichi correspondent said, is that all means of supply to the Chungking regime have been cut off with the severance of the Burma Road by the Japanese Forces.

AXIS ENVOYS REACH PORTUGAL'S CAPITAL

Ex-Charge d'Affaires in U.S. Says America Faces Internal Collapse

Domei

BERLIN, May 18.—Otto Langmann, German Minister to Montevideo and Count Bonarelli di Castel Dompiano, Italian Minister to Montevideo, arrived at Lisbon last night on board the Spanish evacuation ship, Cabo de Bueno Esperanza, according to a German News Agency dispatch from Lisbon received here today.

The passengers on board the ship consisted of 105 German and 55 Italian diplomatic officials, the dispatch said.

U. S. Internal Weakness

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 18.—The statements, made by Minister Thomson, the German Charge d'Affaires to Washington, who has now arrived in Lisbon aboard the Drottingholm, must be regarded as plain facts, it is declared by competent Berlin quarters, since Minister Thomson has had ample opportunity to observe the United States political machinations from a close range.

The whole world, particularly Europe, ought to pay close attention to the declarations of Minister Thomson about the conditions in the United States. They clearly reveal the domestic difficulties which President Roosevelt is now facing in America, as a consequence of the criminal game he has played, as well as the frustration by the Axis Powers of Roosevelt's political, military and economic speculations.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung says that the reports of German journalists and diplomats who have just returned from the United States are "irrefutable proof by evidence."

The paper points out that the reports of these men, who knew all about the political situation in America, clearly revealed that Roosevelt wanted this war because the international Jewry and the immensity of his personal vanity urged him to strive after world domination.

Referring to the difficulties which the Americans were now being confronted with, the paper states that the reports of the returning Germans regarding their treatment at the hands of the American authorities gave ample proof of the internal weakness of America. A strong nation would never allow herself to give way to such meanness.

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16 U.S. Merchantmen Destroyed in Pacific; 2 Vessels Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, May 18.—United States naval authorities officially admitted today that 16 American merchantmen were sunk and two other vessels heavily damaged by submarines in the Southwest Pacific area last week, the German News Agency reports from Geneva. A total of 83 lives were lost and 115 crew members are still missing, it was added.

PRIZE MILCH COW RAISED

Owned by Shizuoka Farmer—Yields 40 Kilo of Milk A Day

The excellent yield of about 40 kilograms of milk a day is given by a milch cow owned by Koichi Wahagida, of Wadaoka Village, Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the village authorities have been more than ever closely occupied with their work to increase agricultural production. As one of their new enterprises, they began to breed 50 milch cows for the purpose of becoming self-sufficient in artificial fertilizers and also as a side line of work for the farmers.

The above-mentioned milch cow, a "masterpiece" of their efforts, has been pronounced by technical experts of the Teikoku Live-Stock Raisers' Association and Prefectural Live-Stock Laboratory to be the best milch cow in the prefecture.

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EX-KING HAAKON LIES, SAY BERLIN SOURCES

His Canadian Radiocast Stressing Joint War Efforts, Proved False

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 18.—Norway will continue to take an active part in the European War, and is [illegible] in a state of war with Germany, stated Ex-King Haakon VII of Norway in a broadcast made over the Canadian Broadcasting system.

He also asserted that the Norwegian mercantile marine was contributing its share in the joint war efforts of the Allies against Germany.

In this connection, Berlin political circles pointed out the fact, which has been amply confirmed by eye-witnesses, that many Norwegian sailors in the United States were forced by the most brutal methods to contribute to the so-called joint war efforts of the Allies. Thus, the assertion of Ex-King Haakon has been proved to be a fabrication.

According to German correspondents who have just arrived in Lisbon from the United States, American democracy has been compelled to apply the most inhuman methods conceivable even in its actions toward its so-called Allies.

Hundreds of sailors on Ellis Island, they say, including many Norwegians, were given treatment similar to that meted out to the German nationals simply because they firmly refused to sail under the American flag.

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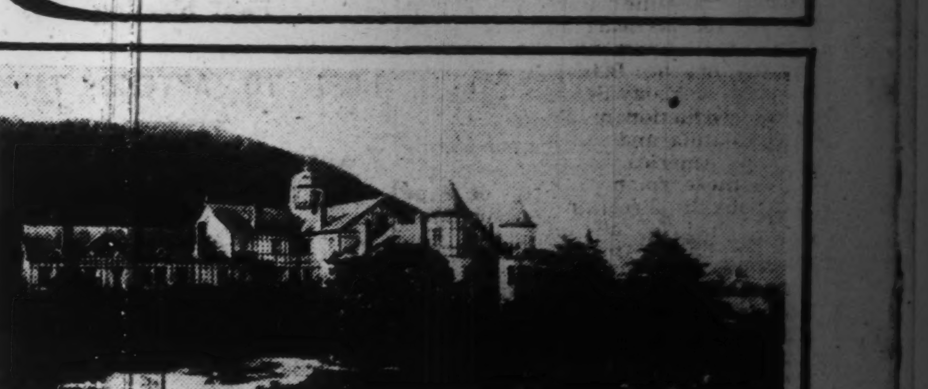

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NOTED WRITER HAILS 'ABOUT FACE' IN PERU

Termed Manifestation of Country's Pro-Japanese Attitude

In an interesting article appearing in a recent number of the Latin America Kenkyu magazine, Kuninosuke Yamamoto, well known writer, deals with the problems relating to Japanese in Peru as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. He writes:

A certain historian once said that one who is able to bring Asia under his control would also able to bring the whole world under his control. This is really a maxim worth considering. The prosperity of such countries as Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands in modern history well describes what is conveyed in this significance. The discovery of America by Columbus or the cruising around the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama was, after all, an adventure made for the sole purpose of reaching the gold-producing "Jipangu" or the rich China and India.

'Sword-Bible' Policy Used

Since then Asia has been turned into colonies which were much coveted by the white races. With the thriving of the Anglo-Saxon races, Asia became more widely known in the world, and the development of its resources was left to their disposal with the result that the unification of the world which they had dreamed of was gradually brought under way. And with the defeat of Germany as a result of the first World War, they became more and more ambitious to unify the world, and their constructive gesture toward China as well as their two fold "Sword and Bible" policy toward Japan were intensified. In fact the attainment of their ambition hinged on the stand Japan, which had shouldered the responsibility of the rise and fall of Asia, chose to take.

Japan, the leader of all the Asiatic peoples, however, put an end to this ambition of dominating the whole of Asia, by rejecting their crafty gesture in the earnest hope of emancipating the 1,000,000,000 Asiatic peoples from the deep-rooted yoke of Britain.

It was to achieve this purpose that Japan started the current War of Greater East Asia.

It is to our great delight that Japan is today meting out to treacherous America and Britain a punishing blow with the sole objective of establishing a world-wide new order in collaboration with its allies.

Japan Amazes Universe

Japan has amazed the whole world with the brilliant war results achieved by its Army, Naval and air units thus far—the unparalleled successes scored at Pearl Harbor at the start of the present war, the wiping out of the British capital warships in the Malay Sea Battle, as well as the reduction of Hongkong, Singapore, Manila and so forth. Not only were America and Britain amazed at these splendid war achievements, but the direct and indirect effect they had on all the minor countries in Latin America headed by the United States is tremendous.

The Pan-American Conference which was held some years ago in Havana and Lima was evidently to serve the malicious purpose of America in anticipation of the current war. Similar was the purpose with which the American Foreign Ministers' conference was held sometime ago.

Despite America's instigation, however, Peru and three other largest countries in South America were uncompromising in their attitude and for this reason a sign of difficulty reigned over the conference at first. However, Peru and Brazil were beguiled by America into condescending to its proposal. While Argentina and Chile insisted on being neutral from the very outset, realizing what would be the outcome of the war. Meanwhile, Brazil and Peru resorted to severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Japan and this caused our country concern as there were many Japanese residents in these two countries.

Japanese immigration to Peru has a history of 44 years, for the first immigration was made in 1899. There are altogether 19,200 Japanese now residing in the country and this, if compared with those residing in Brazil who number 230,000, is only one tenth, but its immigration has the oldest history among all other countries in Central and South America.

The majority of the Japanese residents in Peru, about 8,000, make their living either in Lima or in other cities nearby and most of them are proprietors of barbershops, coffee shops, etc. Others are scattered all over, comprising about one third of the total, who are engaged in agriculture.

When Saburo Kurusu was still the Japanese Minister to Peru he was worried over the influx of the Japanese into city. He therefore set up a colony in the Andes, but only 19 families moved into this colony from the city and the measure was far from being a success.

Trade Ties Reviewed

Trade relations between Japan and Peru showed marked development during the last 10 years, particularly from two years ago. Japan was always welcomed by Peru as its principal market. It is for this reason that recently there had been a marked increase in the number of Japanese firms and corporations established there.

It is due to the untiring and painstaking labor of the Japanese residents that there has been flourishing trade relations between the country and Japan as well as other Asiatic countries. Indeed, the 40 odd long years of hard labor on the part of these Japanese was finally brought to fruition. The Japanese firms and corporations there were capitalized at the huge sum of 100,000,000 Yen, and this of course contributed in a large measure to the promotion of diplomatic relations between Japan and Peru.

Peru is also noteworthy in point of industry among other major countries in South America, for it has been developing continuously these years with the result that there has been a noteworthy increase in its wealth.

Peru is also endeavoring to be in keeping with the trends of the time by constantly strengthening its national defenses. Last year it purchased from Canada 13 airplanes, which, however, were seized by the American authorities at New York. Learning of this, the Peruvian Government and people were extremely indignant at the American authorities, its Congress eventually passing a resolution to file a vigorous protest. This is but an incident showing how concerned they are about maintaining their honor and prestige.

When the conference of Pan-American Foreign Ministers was held in January this year at Lima, the attitude of Central and South American countries was watched with great interest. Before the opening of the conference, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, in his interview with correspondents while passing Argentine, pointed out the peaceful manner in which the Japanese residents in Peru were living and asserted that he would on no account bring pressure to bear against them. Meanwhile, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the President of the Information Board respectively, the former in December last year and the latter in January this year, delivered a message to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, in which the true significance of the war of Greater East Asia and to peace-loving spirit of the Japanese were emphasized and the assistance of these countries was sought for. Despite this, however, the consequence of the conference saw Peru taking the lead among the four countries in severing diplomatic relations with Japan on January 24 this year. Nevertheless, it is our view that such a step was not taken by Peru on its own initiative.

Effect of Rift

Either direct or indirect, the effect the severance of diplomatic ties had on the Japanese engaged in commerce and industry in the city was great. Particularly great was this adverse effect on those who had some stock of goods, for they could no be disposed of on account of the war. So was it also on those who were engaged in cultivation of raw cotton with enormous capital as well as those engaged in other businesses. Thought must also be given to the large number of school children and the wives of those whose husbands had already returned to Japan prior to the outbreak of the war, for they no longer could receive remittances from their fathers and elder brothers in Japan on account of the passage of the freezing act.

With the issue and proclamation of the Imperial Rescript on December 8 last year, the Japanese Army, Naval and Air forces have been scoring unprecedented successes on land, sea as well as in the skies. Today Japan is gradually building up a new Asia, Asia for all the Asiatic peoples, a self-supplying economic sphere for their benefit. All the nations of the world are gradually realizing the great spirit underlying the foundation of the Japanese Empire. The new order and the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere should be enjoyed by all the nations of the world. In the sphere should be included also South America which lies but a short distance from Japan. To be sure, South America should be made to collaborate in establishing this new world order so that a new South America for the peoples of South America will be created.

As a true significance of the current Sacred War, I should like to see the great spirit of Hakko Ichiu pervade through the whole world. I should like to see the Inca Empire which once ruled supreme over the whole of South America and whose fatherland was kindred to Japan reappear in South America. It is then and thus that our great ideal may be realized by getting Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, the four largest countries in South America, to unite into one solid unit. And this is the time when the sacrifices made by the 280,000 Japanese fellow-countrymen who are now living in confinement in the different countries in South America could be compensated. I earnestly hope that this will come about as soon as possible together with the time when we may feel more proud of being Japanese.

It is a matter for congratulation to be able to state here that, according to a recent press dispatch, the attitude of the Peruvian Government has assumed a sudden turn for the better and released all the Japanese interned there. The present attitude of Peru, the dispatch adds, is a manifestation of its pronounced pro-Japanese attitude known for the first time during the last 40 years.

Waseda Professor Completes Biography Of Count Kaneko to Be Published Soon

The late Count Kentaro Kaneko, whose 90-year-old life ended peacefully last Saturday at his Hayama villa, was responsible for the construction of Hibiya Park. This and other interesting information concerning the deceased is related in the book "The Japanese Constitution and Count Kaneko" just completed by Professor Shin-ichi Fujii of Waseda University.

Professor Fujii, says the Miyako, was requested in 1940 to write a Biography of the late Count, and the 800-page volume is to be published soon.

The forthcoming publication deals with the late statesman's life, principally with his contribution to the codification of the Imperial Constitution. It also includes many sidelights of his life little known to the general public.

The late Count, according to the book, was elected a member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly soon after his return from the United States where he received the major part of his education. He was soon made the president of the assembly.

During his presidency he promoted various new plans for the modernization of Tokyo among which were the construction of Hibiya Park and the paving of Ginza street. Regarding the construction of the park, the contractor first approached by the municipality asked for ¥370,000, but the shrewed Count succeeded in lowering the sum to ¥160,000.

He later retired to the country to lead a care-free life.

It was also shortly after his return from America, says the Miyako, that the young Kaneko was asked to give regular lectures on constitutional law at the Tokyo Imperial University. Among those who attended his lectures were ex-Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the late Baron Kitokuro Ikki and Chuji Machida, president of the now extinct Minseito Party. Baron Hiranuma was the only student to receive a perfect mark on his examination paper from the late Count Kaneko.

The author of the book, in his interview on Monday with the Miyako reporter, said:

"I had called almost daily on the Count during the three years that I have been working on the book. I was deeply impressed by his personality at each visit. I was very interested in listening to him, for he revealed many new things to me each time. Under such circumstances I was able to carry on the work quite satisfactorily."

RACIAL STUDY BODY TO BE FORMED SOON

Will Conduct Fundamental Research of East Asiatic Peoples

The National Institute for Racial Study, a collective organ for the fundamental research of East Asiatic races which is to be placed under the direct supervision of the Education Ministry, will be established in July, according to Domei.

The object of the body to be newly created is to prepare various materials which will form the nucleus of measures to be taken for the survey and study of races inhabiting the common prosperity bloc.

Appointing the members of the Inaugural Preparatory Committee on May 19, the Education Ministry is going ahead with various preparations in embodying those in the military circles, Government offices and the civilians in this connection.

The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, it was learned, will be Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Education Vice-Minister, and the Secretary-General, Hiroshi Nagai, head of the College Educational Bureau.

The inaugural general meeting is slated for the latter part of this month, but the official announcement of the personnel will not be issued until July when the body will become a Government organization, it was disclosed.

BOYS TO WORK AS POLICE

Scheme Restarted After Lapse of Four Years

After a lapse of four years, young boys are again to be employed as policemen by the Metropolitan Police Board.

The move was originated in 1938 when Genki Abe, the then chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, enlisted the service of young boys into his force. These youths, as they became of age, were one by one called up for Army service and have distinguished themselves on the battlefields.

The Metropolitan Police Board has not filled the vacated places since, but this year it has decided to employ 150 boys into service. The date for applications closed on Tuesday and the written and physical examinations will take place today and tomorrow.

It is understood that 600 applications have been turned in.

After the youths have been trained for one month at the Police Training Station, they will first be employed as clerks in the various departments of the police force. If they show any efficiency in their work, they will then be employed in the Metropolitan Police Board.

Frauds in U.S. Plants

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 18.—Frauds committed in the execution of the armament program in the United States have grown to such an extent that special courts have to deal with them.

EAST ASIA COUNCIL WILL BE ENLARGED

Cabinet Decides to Increase Membership by 10 at Tuesday's Session

In order to meet the speedy development of the War of Greater East Asia, the members of the Greater East Asia Construction Council will be increased from 37 to 47, it was decided at Tuesday's session of the Cabinet, according to Domei.

An announcement in this connection will be made shortly, after selection of the members has been completed.

Tuesday's regular meeting of the Cabinet was opened at 10 a.m. at the Premier's official residence.

At the outset, Premier General Hideki Tojo made an explanation on the proposed increase of 10 members of the Greater East Asia Construction Council.

This was followed by a report by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa on the preparation for the formation of the Throne-Aid Political Association.

The Cabinet session adjourned at 11 a.m.

NATION WILL OBSERVE NAVY DAY ON MAY 27

Solemn Ceremony Will Be Held At Togo Shrine—Two-Day Program Scheduled

The first Navy Day since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is to be observed on Wednesday, May 27

At the Togo Shrine in Harajuku, a solemn ceremony will be performed while in the open various dedication programs will be held in memory of Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Father of the Imperial Navy. On this occasion, the determination to bring the current war to a successful conclusion will be again stressed.

The program is as follows:

May 27—at 10 a.m. a ceremony in commemoration of the victorious naval battle in the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War will be performed: Members of the Marine Boys Association will participate in fencing and other military arts tournaments in the afternoon. The Z flag, Admiral Togo's colors, will be raised on the tower. A movie program will be held in the evening.

May 28—at 10 a.m. a regular ceremony under the auspices of the prefectural representatives will be performed. Musical programs by the Marine Orchestra and recital of Japanese poems will be given in the afternoon: movies in the evening.

May 30—at 10 a.m. a memorial service for Admiral Togo will be held. In the afternoon the children of Government schools in the vicinity will compete in a wrestling match.

New Soviet Envoy

The Moscow Government announced that Yakov Malik (above) Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, has been appointed the successor to Constantin Smetanin as Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo. Mr. Malik has been serving as acting Ambassador ever since the return of Ambassador Smetanin to the Soviet Union.

CATHOLIC MAGAZINE SUPPRESSED BY U.S.

Father Coughlin, Radio Preacher, Butt of Attack From Attorney-General

The recent ban placed on the American periodical, Social Justice, publication of the Catholic radio priest, Father Charles E. Coughlin, of Detroit, is called by the New York magazine, Time, the beginning of a campaign of the Government to suppress numerous additional papers, reports the D.N.B. News Agency.

It is said the Time, furthermore, reports on the preparations, U.S. Attorney-General Francis Biddle made for the process by which the suppression of the periodical, Social Justice, is to be confirmed.

For this purpose the Attorney-General had chosen the same jury which already condemned the well-known journalist, Sylvester Viereck.

Attorney-General Biddle's accusation of Social Justice was based on 10 utterances made by the periodical, three of which are quoted by Time as the most characteristic ones.

On January 5, 1942, the paper wrote: "Deprived of all high-sounding phrases, the foreign policy of the United States exclusively aims at defending international capitalism and British imperialism, regardless of the costs in tradition, dollars and blood, connected therewith for the citizens of the United States."

On February 23, 1942, the paper declared: "Was the debacle at Pearl Harbor an accident? Was the sinking of the requisitioned French liner, Normandie an accident? Was the diabolical program of the Government a blunder or was it planned by people who talked about Democracy, while they were organizing the chaos?"

The last quotation of a statement, made on March 23, 1942, is called particularly incriminating: "Will the American people listen to the voice of reason and terminate a war, which nobody can completely win, and which the Americans, have no hope of ever winning?"

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SANYO'S MOTHER

Eiji Yoshikawa

"Strike me!" said Sanyo to the disguised foot-pad. "Strike me with this stick as hard as you can!" "You don't mean what you are saying," said the astonished foot-pad. "Do as you are told," said the scholar. "That stick belonged to my mother, and under its heavy blows I wish to remind myself of the teachings of my aged mother!"——A remarkable tale of remarkable mother, centering round Rai Sanyo, Japan's famous historian of the 19th Century.

Chapter One
The Visit

Early on the morning of March 14th of the 7th year of Tenpo (1936), Rai Sanyo, celebrated author of the Nihon Gaishi (a popular history of Japan written in Chinese composition) reached a suburb of the town of Mikage of the province of Settsu, where he was to meet his old mother Baishi, who after an interval of three years was coming up to Kyoto in order to stay with her son for some time.

Sanyo was a dutiful son, and since the previous year had written many letters to his mother asking her to come up to Kyoto and see her grandsons Tatsuzo and Matajiro. "Especially," Sanyo had written in one of his letters, "I wish to show you my second son Matajiro, a two year old boy, whom you have not seen as yet. Riye, my wife, is also very anxious to see you."

Sanyo's mother at that time was 65 years old, and did not like traveling. Moreover, she was strongly attached to her abode at Hiroshima, where she had spent nearly 50 years after she had married Sanyo's father Rai Shunsui. Therefore, it was hard work for Sanyo to induce his mother to come up to the capital to see her son and grandson. Some days before, when Sanyo was beginning to abandon the hope of seeing his mother anymore, he received her letter telling him that she would leave Hiroshima on March 3rd and arrive at Hyogo on the evening of the 13th day, after touching on her way at the private school of Kan Chazan, who had been an intimate friend of Sanyo's father up to his death eight years before.

Sanyo was very happy. He went to Osaka on March 13th, passed the night at the house of his pupil Goto Shoin, and early on the morning of the following day came to the town of Mikage and put up at a teahouse where his mother was expected to take a halt. To his surprise, Sanyo found at the teahouse a large number of his friends and acquaintances, including Shinozaki Shochiku, Okada Hanko, Oda Hyakkoku and other famous writers and painters.

They had heard of the visit to Kyoto of Sanyo's mother and had been waiting at the teahouse for her arrival, for they deemed it an honor to meet her and her great son and offer them what services they could. At the sight of Sanyo, they greeted him in a cordial manner, praised him for his filial peity, and told him that in order to make his mother's stay in Osaka and Kyoto as pleasant as possible, he might freely make use of their services.

Many of them offered their houses for the lodgings of Sanyo and his mother, while others proposed to give a welcome party in the honor of Sanyo's mother.

To Sanyo, the kindness of his friends and acquaintances on this special occasion was an unappreciated favor like a present of a white elephant. He was desirous of keeping everything secret of his mother's visit to Kyoto.

For, three years before, he had received her first visit from Hiroshima after her husband's death, and in order to help her forget her loneliness, he took her all over the city during her stay in Kyoto. Many people had admired Sanyo as a dutiful son, but some of the writers and scholars who were less successful than Sanyo denounced his dutiful conduct as mere efforts for publicity.

Nevertheless, he could not help feeling greatly flattered at the efforts which his freinds and acquaintances were exercising in his favor.

"Oh, there comes his mother!" said one of the servants of the teahouse who had been looking in the direction of Hyogo. A few minutes later, the palanquin carrying Sanyo's mother halted in front of the teahouse.

Chapter Two
The Mother

Baishi was clad in plain clothes, and but for the silken gown on her back and the costly cane with an ivory handle, she had nothing with her by which one could tell her from any other old country woman.

"Oh, Jo," she said as she gazed at her dutiful son. "I fear I am causing you too much trouble!"

Then, looking about her, she expressed her sincere thanks to those persons who had come a long way in order to meet her. Presently, many of them returned to their respective homes, leaving behind them Baishi, Sanyo, Shoin (Sanyo's pupil), and a few intimate friends of Sanyo. They were to spend the day at Osaka, and proceed to Kyoto the following day.

When Sanyo's party was just leaving the teahouse, a Doshin (a police inspector of the Yedo period), followed by two constables, appeared on the scene. At the sight of Baishi, he walked up to her, and asked.

"Am I speaking to the mother of Mr. Sanyo, celebrated scholar in Chinese classics?"

Shoin stepped up to the Doshin, and replied on behalf of Sanyo's mother. "Certainly," replied Shoin "What can she do for you?"

"We have been on board the same passenger boat as Sanyo's mother," said the Doshin. "I'd like to know whether or not she lost anything while on board the river-boat."

"I have lost nothing, sir," replied Sanyo's mother who was listening to their conversation.

"How about your traveling expenses, madam?"

"Thank you, sir. They are all right."

"I am very glad to hear that you have lost nothing," said the Doshin in a cheerful tone, as if he felt relieved. "To tell the truth, we found among the passengers a disguised footpad. Therefore, we were afraid that he might have robbed you of something important."

Sanyo rose from his stool and thanked the Doshin in a most cordial manner. The Doshin bowed low before Sanyo, and said.

"I am very fortunate that I have been favored with your acquaintance. I am a petty official under the command of Oshio Heihachiro of Osaka."

"Then, you belong to Chusai of Senshindo, who is better known as a scholar than as a police-superintendent?"

"Yes, sir," replied the Doshi. "I believe that he will deem it an honor that one of his retainers has been favored with your acquaintance."

"I thank you again for the special care you have taken of us," said Sanyo. "I have been without any chance to see Mr. Chusai as yet. But, when you return to his office, please do not forget to give him my best regards"

"Certainly, sir," said the Doshin, and quitted Sanyo and his mother with due ceremony.

Chapter Three
In Osaka

The same evening, Baishi, Sanyo, and their companions put up at Yaocho, then one of the best hotels and restaurants of Osaka.

When Sanyo and his mother were seated at ease in their room, the dutiful son remembered the maternal love he had enjoyed for over 40 years, and tears stood in his eyes as he gazed upon the gaunt form of his old mother.

Many people came to see Sanyo's mother that evening. But, Sanyo courteously rejected their calls lest too many interviews might affect her health. Just then, a basket of fresh fish was brought into their room by one of the servants.

"What is it?" asked Sanyo.

"This is a present to your mother, sir," replied the servant.

"From the Doshin under Mr. Oshio?" asked Sanyo.

"No, sir," replied the servant. It is from a workman. He said that he had been on board the same boat as your mother; but he refused to give his name."

Sanyo dismissed him with the present from the unknown workman, saying that he could not accept any such present.

When the servant was gone, Sanyo's mother told him what had happened during her voyage to Hyogo. She said that when her boat was leaving the port of Shikama, a pickpocket made an unsuccessful attempt upon her purse. Thinking that he was in want of his passage money, she gave him a piece of Nanryo.

"Perhaps, he has made us the present of fish to express his thanks for the piece of silver I had given him," she said smilingly.

When Sanyo told the story to Shoin and Shochiku, they looked serious, and said that the present from the pickpocket was a manifestation of his resolution to make further attempts upon the old lady's property, and by no means an expression of his gratitude.

"For," they said, "such is the way with a pickpocket or a disguised footpad."

That night, Sanyo talked with his mother till late about various matters of their relatives at Hiroshima. Early on the following morning they were aroused from pleasant sleep by numerous visitors. This time, Sanyo did not reject them. Sanyo and his mother received those visitors one after another, and talked with them in a cheerful manner.

They spent the whole morning in seeing their friends and acquaintances, and left for Kyoto the same afternoon by the Yodo River. During the short voyage between Osaka and Kyoto, Sanyo noticed that his mother was not visiting Kyoto merely for sightseeing, but that she had some important business with him. From the stern and rigorous manner in which she spoke to him from time to time, he saw that his old mother was displeased with him in some respect. And he was sorry that he could not understand his beloved mother even in his fortieth year of age. He knew that he was quite faulty and defective, and that his mother had many reasons to reprove him for.

During the short voyage to Kyoto, therefore, Sanyo did his best to please his mother by telling her many pleasant things about her grandsons, about the beautiful scenery of Kawachi, about the poets and poetry, and other things.

Late in the afternoon, their boat arrived at Higashi Sanbongi, whence they proceeded to the Suiseiso, Sanyo's magnificent residence near Mt. Higashiyama, which he had purchased two years before for 230 pieces of gold. When she was seated in one of the best rooms in the Suiseiso, there appeared before her Riye, wife of Sanyo, with her two sons Tatsuzo and Matajiro.

Chapter Four
Past Visions

Surrounded by her two grandsons and her daughter-in-law, Sanyo's mother was perhaps one of the happiest old women in our country. As for Sanyo, he had never been so happy as he was when he saw his old mother playing with his two sons as if perfectly free from all worldly cares.

That night, Baishi slept soundly, and the next day, she was taken to Mt. Arashiyama for flower-viewing, which marked the beginning of her long and pleasant stay in Kyoto. Never a day passed with her without one or two parties given in her honor. Especially, the grand welcome party given at Hakuyotei was the most pleasant event Baishi had ever known in her life. There, she was treated as if she had been the mother of a great feudal lord. But, what made her very happy was the sight of her dutiful son being reverenced like a prince by many noted people who attended the party.

"It seems that I am too happy," she said to herself. "I fear I never deserve such happiness."

She always carried her costly cane with an ivory handle, and all people who often saw her with the cane thought that it had belonged to her deceased husband, as it was really the case.

When spring was gone and summer returned, Baishi began to think of the numerous affairs she had left unfinished at Hiroshima.

"I think I must be going now," she said to herself every now and then. But, when she thought of the great distance between Hiroshima and Kyoto and the thousand difficulties accompanying her trip, which rendered her revisit to Kyoto highly doubtful, she could not easily quit her son and grandsons. At last, summer was gone, and autumn returned, but she was still in Kyoto.

As time passed, Sanyo had to attend to his own business, leaving his mother at home. Sanyo had many friends and acquaintances to see on different affairs. His presence was required at various meetings and parties given by poets, scholars, publishers, officials, etc.

Whenever he had gone out on business, he always came back late at night and dead drunk. But, when he stayed at home, he would shut himself up in his study and devote his time and energy to writing, composing, and correcting the manuscript of his life work—the Nihon Gaishi, or A Popular History of Japan.

Heavy drinking out and excessive work in, constituted the life of Sanyo in his later days. His mother Baishi knew everything about his son's life out and in.

Once, at midnight, Baishi heard the clink of gold on gold issuing from the study of her son. She saw that her son, who had long been suffering from a lung-disease, was calculating his gold to be left behind to her grandsons, knowing that his days were already numbered. The clink of gold in her son's study recalled to her mind the fact that her husband Shunsui, prior to his death, had been worrying himself about the fate of his wife and sons he was leaving behind. She found in the mind of her beloved son Sanyo the same paternal feeling as she had found in the mind of her deceased husband. Tears rolled down her cheeks as she listened to the clink of gold in the study of her son.

Chapter Five
Mother and Son

It was a rainy and chilly evening of autumn.

"Mother, shall I massage you for a while?" said Sanyo as he sat down beside her bed. That evening she had gone to bed earlier than usual saying that her waist had been aching since the morning.

She nodded assent, but said, "I fear you are very tired too."

"Oh, never worry yourself about me," replied Sanyo. "A cup of wine will make me all right. As for you, you are rather sensitive to the chill of autumn rain."

"I think, I shall return to Hiroshima in one of these days," said Baishi. "It is already six months since I came here."

"The winter of Kyoto is perhaps too severe for you to bear, mother," replied Sanyo. "I think you had better pass the cold season at your residence at Hiroshima. But, I fear that we shall miss you very much when you are gone."

Sanyo gently massaged the thin and bony body of his aged mother as he talked with her in a kind and quiet tone. For a while Baishi lay quiet, closing her eyes as if in a deep and pleasant sleep.

"Jo," she called her son suddenly as she opened her eyes. "It was more than 20 years ago that you used to massage me whenever you were in need of drink-money. You used to massage me until you got some money from me. I heard that in those days you were, over your cups of wine, making merry at my expense, reciting a comic verse laughing at the weakness of an indulgent mother. Were you really so naughty a boy?"

"Yes, mother, I was," replied Sanyo smilingly. "I learned that comic verse from Tejima's son who was as naughty as I. The verse read. I remember:—

"Ofukuro wa
mottai nai ga
damashi yoi!"

"An indulgent mother,
though sad to say,
is easily gammoned!"

"That's what it was!" said Baishi, as she smiled. "Chinese classics doesn't teach us anything so true to human nature."

"I would venture to say that I knew many things of which my great father was entirely ignorant."

"Yes, many things of which I am also ignorant," said Baishi. Then, she remained silent for a little while.

"But," she opened her lips again, "a stern and strict father is indispensable for the training of children."

"You are quite right, mother," said Sanyo, "children, however, need an indulgent mother besides a stern and strict father. Indeed, I owe what I am to my beloved mother, who was to me as indulgent as could be. It was, in a measure, your boundless love that has made me what I am today. I owe all my learning, erudition, wealth and fame to my indulgent mother as well as to my stern and strict father."

"So, you need," answered Baishi, "both a strict father and an indulgent mother?"

"Yes, mother," said Sanyo. "I often feel unspeakably lonesome when I think of my deceased father who was always very stern and strict to me. I always try to admonish, reprimand, and spur on myself. Sometimes, however, the vices within me are too deep-rooted to root out by myself. Then, I long for my stern and strict father who, alas!, is dead these eight years.

"I am now in a critical moment of life," continued Sanyo. "The manuscript of the Nihon Gaishi, which I have been writing for over 20 years in the past, is now nearly finished, and will be ready for publication in a year or two. But, I have many other things to do. I must write a history of Japanese musics, a history of Japanese politics, and histories of many other things Japanese. Moreover, I must carry out the renovation of the Chinese classics in Japan, I must complete my art of composing verses. I must improve my caligraphy. I must do a mountain of work before I die. Nevertheless, I am getting tired of my life work of late. I am intoxicated by my fame and wealth which I never deserve. I spend all time out in drinking of late, suffering myself to be ruined by dissipation rather sooner than later. Mother, how I wish you would rebuke and scold me as you often did when I was a little boy, and was called by the name of Kyutaro!"

"Oh, Jo, that I cannot," stammered Baishi, who was weeping with her face on her pillow. "Pardon me, oh, Jo! I am an indulgent mother after all. I cannot take the place of your father. I cannot scold you."

"Oh, mother, don't worry yourself about it any more," said Sanyo in a caressing tone.

"To tell the truth, Jo," said Baishi, "I had heard at Hiroshima many bad things about your life here, and it was why I decided to see and rebuke and reprimand you on behalf of your deceased father. I even resolved to beat you with this stick, which had belonged to your deceased father. But, I now see that I can never take your father's place." So saying, she rose on her bed, fetched her deceased husband's cane from the alcove, and placed it before her beloved son.

Chapter Six
Farewell

Famous painters and men of letters visiting Kyushu in those days used to spend a few days at Hiroshima, then the castle-town of the feudal lord of the province of Aki. Among those painters and men of letters, there were many who were jealous of the literary fame of Sanyo. Those men, during their stay at Hiroshima, the native place of Sanyo, spoke many evil things about Sanyo, setting many wild rumors afloat about his conduct and literary merit.

Some of them said that Sanyo was a miser and mammonite; some said that his Nihon Gaishi was a literary junk. "It cannot be otherwise," they would say, "for Sanyo is writing it for the purpose of earning money only." Others said a thing much worse. They said that there was an illicit connection between Sanyo and Ema Shuko, one of his female pupils.

Baishi took those wild rumors to heart, and had decided to see his son and help him adjust his conduct. On her way to Kyoto, she called on Kan Chazan, from whom Sanyo had received lessons in Chinese classics when a boy, for his advice. Chanzan, who knew everything of Sanyo's disposition, told Baishi that she was the only person in this world who had the power to make Sanyo adjust his conduct and way of living.

During her six months' stay in Kyoto, Baishi saw that most of the evil things she had heard at Hiroshima about the conduct of Sanyo were groundless, except that he was given to drinking.

In the middle of October, Baishi left for Hiroshima, bidding her beloved son farewell. Before her departure, she gave her cane to her dutiful son, saying: "I can find no faults with you, Jo, except that you are addicted to drinking. Please be careful not to take too much wine hereafter. I leave with you this cane which had once belonged to your deceased father and has been my precious treasure ever since his death eight years ago. Whenever you see it, never forget to remember your old mother, who is always anxious about the health of her beloved son."

Chapter Seven
The Loss

On the morning of a fine February day of the following year, Sanyo was on board a passenger boat sailing down the Yodo River. He was visiting Oshio Chusai of Osaka, from whom he had received an invitation to dine with him at Oshio's residence early that evening. Sanyo, in compliance with the earnest wishes of Oshio, was taking with him the splendid cane which had been one of the most valued possessions of his deceased father Shunsui, whose literary fame had been well known among all scholars of his days.

The boat was overcrowded with passengers that afternoon, and almost at every landing place, many passengers got in and out of the boat. Presently, the boat arrived at Tenma of Osaka, and Sanyo, rising up to leave the boat, discovered that his cane was gone. Sanyo made a careful search for the missing cane, remaining in the boat for some time after all other passengers had landed. However, the time appointed for his interview with Oshio was fast drawing near.

He gave up his search, and hastened to Senshindo, Oshio's residence and private school. At the entrance to Senshindo, Sanyo was courteously received by Oshio Chusai, his son Kakunojo, and by a number of his leading pupils and retainers. He was ushered to the guest room, where a good dinner was given in his honor.

Sanyo was favorably impressed with Chusai, who had no such mannerism about him as is usually found with a bureaucrat. In the cause of conversation, Sanyo told Chusai how he had been robbed of the cane in question.

"I am very sorry," he said, "that I must apologize myself for my failure to keep my first promise with you."

"Oh, it is a thousand pities that you have lost your valuable treasure," responded Oshio. "I hear that the cane has been one of the most valued possessions of your great mother Baishi. Without the cane, we cannot enjoy our meeting of this afternoon. Please wait for a while. I shall try to recover it by all means."

Then Oshio whispered something in the ear of one of his retainers, who bowed low before his master and his guest, and went out of the room.

The conversation was resumed between Oshio and Sanyo. They talked about various topics of current importance, but neither of them spoke about each other's speciality, i.e., the study of Wang Yang-ming's philosophy in the case of the host, and the study of Japanese history in the case of the guest. Sanyo found a good friend in Oshio and enjoyed the meeting so much that he was almost unconscious of the lapse of time.

At about the time of candle-lighting, somebody addressed Oshio from without, saying,

"Sir, I have just returned with the cane of our honorable guest."

"Good!" responded Oshio, "come right in."

The door of the room was opened from without, and the Doshin, who had gone out just a few hours before, entered the room with the cane in hand. He prostrated himself before Oshio and, producing the cane, said,

"Sir, I should think this is the precious treasure of our honorable guest here. One of the constables under me found a notorious pickpocket and disguised footpad passing along a street carrying this cane with him, and has restored it."

Chapter Eight
The Foot-Pad

Sanyo was startled at the magical efficiency of Oshio's police force. The cane he had been robbed of was restored to him only in a few hours! He thanked Oshio heartily for the special trouble he had taken to recover his cane. He bid goodbye to Oshio and his pupils and retainers who were present at the dinner party, and left his mansion on foot, rejecting with thanks the palanquin offered by the kind host. When Sanyo was a little way off Oshio's mansion, he was accosted by a stranger, who was clad like a workman, and who told him that he had been waiting for him for some time.

"What for, and who are you?" asked Sanyo.

Then the stranger said that he was the disguised footpad who had robbed him of his cane on board the river-boat, and that he had been making an attempt on the cane since March of the previous year.

"Was it you," asked Sanyo, "that had tried to rob my mother of this property last year when she was visiting Kyoto?"

"Yes, sir," he replied calmly, "I was the footpad who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the cane that time."

"But, why do you stick yourself to a cane like this which can be of little use to you?"

"It is my professional spirit that orders me to take this cane," said the stranger. "I promised my friends last year that I would take this cane at any cost. Because, they said that the old lady, who was your mother, was too sagacious to be robbed of her property by a greenhorn like me. And ever since, I have been awaiting a chance to fulfill my promise."

"That is very interesting," said Sanyo, "and you have been waiting here for me in order to tell me what you have been doing since then?"

"You are joking, sir!" replied the footpad. "I have no time for a hobby of that sort. I wish you would please write a few lines for me."

"A poem?"

"A poem is of no use to me," retorted the strange footpad. "I wish you to write out a deed for me in testimony of the fact that you have had your cane robbed by a disguised footpad named Shiroji, for that is my name. If I cannot obtain your deed, I will rob you of your cane again. Otherwise, I shall be unable to show my face hereafter before my friends in the same profession."

Sanyo found him to be a very pleasant-spoken man.

"All right," said Sanyo. "I will give you my deed. But, I have no writing brush with me. That's the trouble."

"Do you mind, sir," asked Shiroji, putting up at a restaurant with me? This is a big day to me, so I will stand you a drink."

Sanyo burst out laughing.

"Never mind the expenses," he said to the footpad. "Come with me." And Sanyo took him to a restaurant on Shinmachi street in the gay quarters.

Chapter Nine
Aftermaths

Sanyo had a hearty drink that evening with the footpad called Shiroji until he was dead drunk and fell asleep at the restaurant. When he awoke, the sun was up already. He had both a headache and a stomach-ache because of the too much wine he had taken since the previous day. He recalled to his mind the kind advice of his aged mother, who was always worrying herself about her son's health.

"Oh, what an undutiful son I am! Sanyo said to himself. "Mother had made the long journey from Hiroshima to Kyoto last year only for the purpose of telling me not to take too much wine, so that I might lead a life worthy of a true scholar. But, what have I been doing since she left here, especially since yesterday? Why did I visit Oshio who belongs to a different school? I am sure that I did not make the visit to him but for the mean object of obtaining his help in publishing and popularizing my Nihon Gaishi. Oh, how mean-minded I am! This is not the only mistake I have committed since yesterday. I took too much wine yesterday, first with Oshio, and then with a disguised footpad Shiroji, and have stayed overnight in the gay quarters with him. Oh, how foolish I am!"

Sanyo tore his own hair and cried out, "Oh, what a cursed man I am!"

"Good morning, sir!" said Shiroji, who had been sleeping in the next room, as he opened the sliding door between the two rooms.

"Why, are you still here?" querried Sanyo.

"Yes, sir. I have been waiting for you to get up, so that I may bid you goodbye before I leave here," said Shiroji. "I have heard from all people here that you are a great scholar, and I am very proud of the deed you have written out for me. I have accomplished a task in which anybody of our profession may take great pride."

"That's fine," said Sanyo. "But, you need not stay here any longer. Goodbye, Shiroji!"

"Goodbye, sir," responded Shiroji and took a step or two toward the way out.

"Just a minute, Shiroji!" Sanyo accosted him from behind.

"Yes, sir," replied Shiroji as he turned round, "what can I do for you?"

"Is my cane here?"

"Certainly, it is here, sir!" Shiroji pointed to a corner of the alcove where the cane was standing against the wall.

"Well," said Sanyo. "Please strike me with the cane as hard as you can, will you?"

"You don't mean what you say, do you?" responded Shiroji with a vacant expression.

"Yes, I really mean what I say," said Sanyo. "My wife is not strong enough to do so, and my friends dare not strike me, either. As for the petty scholars and writers who speak ill of me behind my back, they are too cowardly to approach me. You are, therefore, the only person who can strike me with this cane. Even mother never tried it upon my shoulders. Oh, do strike me, Shiroji!"

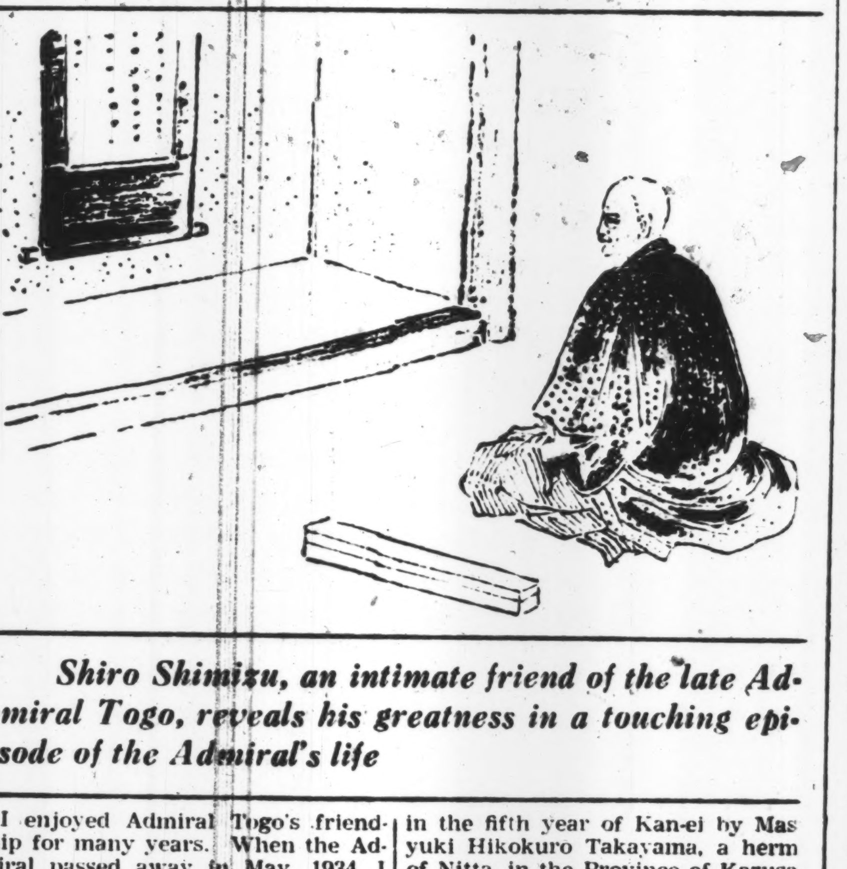
"Then, may I really strike you?"

"Yes, Shiroji! please strike me with all your strength. Under the heavy blows of the cane, I wish to recall the teachings of my aged mother."

Shiroji, who saw what was in the mind of Sanyo, took the cane in hand and beat Sanyo on the shoulders over and over again.

Sanyo rose suddenly, snatched the cane from the hand of Shiroji, ran out of the restaurant, and hastening to Tenma, took the first passenger boat to Kyoto. He was determined to put an end to the dissipated life he had been leading for years in the past.

When the Admiral Wept



Shiro Shimizu, an intimate friend of the late Admiral Togo, reveals his greatness in a touching episode of the Admiral's life

I enjoyed Admiral Togo's friendship for many years. When the Admiral passed away in May, 1934, I shed tears of sorrow which have not dried to this day. And then, Mrs. Togo followed in his foot-steps only about one year after the Admiral's death.

Having known the Admiral intimately and having come into contact with his noble character, many incidents have impressed me deeply. Foremost among these, the one I cannot forget, the one that left an indelible impression on my memory, is the Admiral's attitude regarding Masayuki Hikokuro Takayama, the famous patriot of the late Tokugawa Period.

One of my friends has in his possession the will which Hikokuro Takayama left when he committed "harakiri." Carrying this document with me, I called at the Admiral's residence on March 5, 1926, and showed it to him. The will was in Chinese writing. It read:

"I have traveled far and wide, the country over, and looked extensively into the state of affairs of the country. Today, the influence of the loyalists is weak and, the Shogunate officials being powerful and arbitrary, the Imperial prestige is daily declining.

"I, Masayuki H. Takayama, regretting to see the decline of the Imperial prestige, have tried to revive it, meanwhile widely appealing to the men of will and loyalty. The tide of the times having been unfavorable, I was successively disappointed and now I cannot do anything worthy, though my heart and soul are full of loyalty and aspiration.

"The situation being such as it is, I have made up my mind to kill myself, hoping thereby to appeal to the righteous men imbued with a sense of loyalty and chivalry who will appear in later years.

"If such righteous people who appear in posterity do follow my will and restore the Imperial prestige, I shall be fully satisfied in my grave.

"Written in Kurume on June 27 in the fifth year of Kan-ei by Masayuki Hikokuro Takayama, a hermit of Nitta, in the Province of Kazusa."

Hikokuro Takayama is widely known to the world together with Kumpei Gamo and Shihei Hayashi. These three are known as "The Three Loyalists of the Kan-ei Period."

The bronze statue erected at the Sanjo Bridge in Kyoto, representing the figure of Takayama bowing toward the Imperial Palace, is considered the symbol of the loyalist spirit.

He traveled far and wide, from the Island of Hokkaido in the North to the southern tip of Kyushu to advocate loyalism and to bring forth the restoration. As he declared in his will, he committed suicide at the residence of a Kurume clansman named Kazen Mori, hoping that his death would incite righteousness and loyalism in the mind of the younger generation.

Naturally, his will, written with the Japanese writing brush and Japanese ink, seemed to fully express the spirit of the loyalists.

As I hung the will, mounted as a scroll, on the wall of the "toko-noma" in the drawing room of the Admiral's residence, the late Admiral Togo sat erect before it. As he read the will, an expression of deep emotion appeared on his face.

As he reached the passage reading, "The situation being such as it is. I have made up my mind to kill myself. . . . ," big drops of tears fell from the Admiral's eyes. He then closed his eyes and stopped reading.

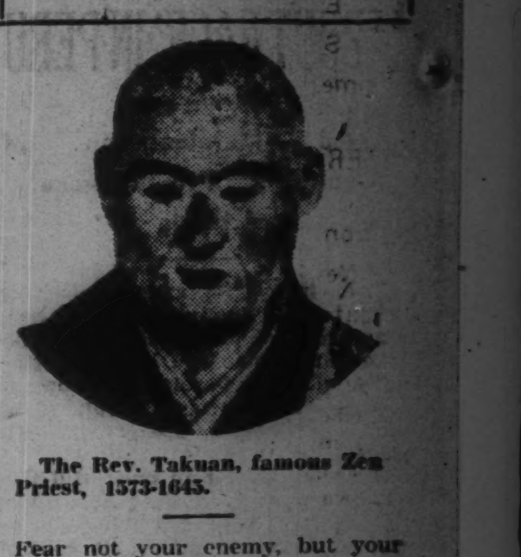
Suddenly he stood up and went to his study. A few minutes later, he came back to the drawing room carrying a sheet of writing paper, an ink-stone and a brush.

As I watched him, wondering what he was going to do, he wrote a "tanka" poem, composed by Takayama. Showing the "tanka" to me, the late Admiral Togo said, "Mr. Takayama is indeed the incarnation of righteousness and loyalty. His will is of ever-lasting value. No Japanese, who reads this document, will remain unmoved.

"As this loyalist hoped, many patriots appeared after his death to revive the Imperial prestige and accomplish the Restoration of Meiji. His soul must, I am sure, have been satisfied. Thus his death was by no means vain. Though his body perished, his soul is still alive and will live forever and ever as the symbol of the Japanese spirit."

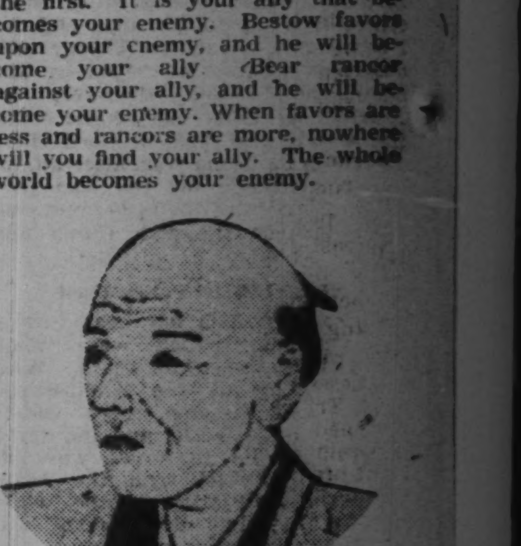
And the late Admiral again wiped his tears.

Voices That Ring Through the Ages



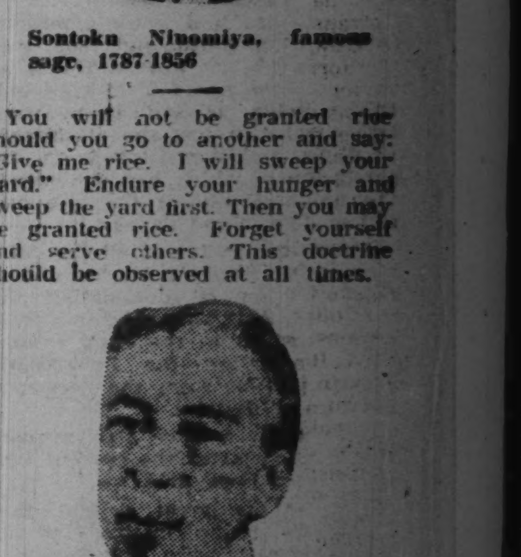
The Rev. Takuan, famous Zen Priest, 1573-1645.

Fear not your enemy, but your ally. An enemy does not exist from the first. It is your ally that becomes your enemy. Bestow favors upon your enemy, and he will become your ally. Bear rancor against your ally, and he will become your enemy. When favors are less and rancors are more, nowhere will you find your ally. The whole world becomes your enemy.



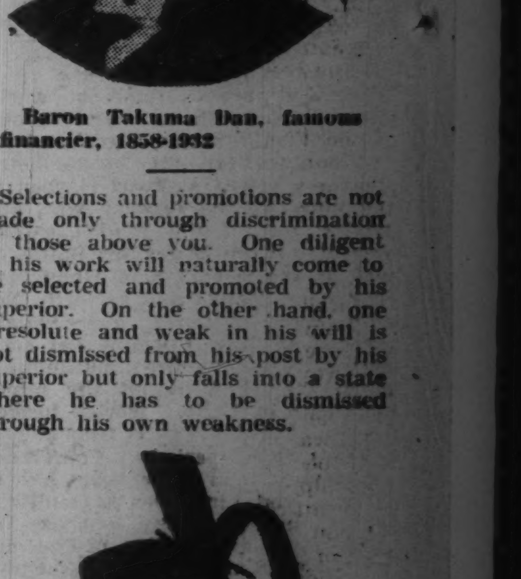
Sontoku Ninomiya, famous sage, 1787-1856

You will not be granted rice should you go to another and say: "Give me rice. I will sweep your yard." Endure your hunger and sweep the yard first. Then you may be granted rice. Forget yourself and serve others. This doctrine should be observed at all times.



Baron Takuma Dan, famous financier, 1858-1932

Selections and promotions are not made only through discrimination of those above you. One diligent in his work will naturally come to be selected and promoted by his superior. On the other hand, one irresolute and weak in his will is not dismissed from his post by his superior but only falls into a state where he has to be dismissed through his own weakness.



Mitsukuni Tokugawa, Lord of Mito and Compiler of the "History of Great Japan" 1628-1700.

Expect your master and your parents to be unreasonable. Expect your servant to be slow and dull.

Radio Program

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk. "The World History and Seas," by Dr Kenko Murakawa; Recital of Patriotic Poems.
7:00 Time; News; Piano solo. "Toccata and Fuga in C Major" (Bach). "Menuet in G Major" (Schubert). "Rhapsody in G minor" (Brahms). "Consolation" (Liszt) and "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 10" (Liszt).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Rabbits and Fowls"; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue. "The Coconut," by Kayoko Yoshikawa.
11:00 National School 3rd Grade Hour: Composition Readings.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Ohno Accordion Band: Marches "Berlin", "Streets of Java," (H. Ohno). Waltz. "The Voice of Spring" (J. Strauss) and "Joy of Victories."; Tokyo Orchestra's Semi-Western Music.
1:00 Narration: "Japanese Pioneers in the South Seas," by Ichiro Umeyama.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Grades Hour: "The Naval Battle of Greater East Asia," by Lieutenant-Commander Shoichi Hamada.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Japan and The Movement of Foreign Countries," by Tatsuichi Kawano of The Board of Information.
5:00 News; Music.

COUNCIL ORGANIZED FOR TRANSPORTATION

Highest Efficiency in Railway Transit Sought to Meet Wartime Requirements

MINISTER HATTA IS HEAD

Regulations Governing Function of New Organization Promulgated by Government

For the purpose of realizing the highest efficiency in land transportation to meet the urgent requirements of the wartime conditions, the Railway Ministry decided to organize a Railway Transportation Council, headed by Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and composed of Government officials, producers, forwarding agents and representatives of railway companies.

Regulations governing the function of the proposed Railway Transportation Council were promulgated Tuesday, and monthly and quarterly plans will be formulated for increasing land transportation efficiency by the participation of Government officials, producers, forwarding agents and representatives of railway companies in frequent sessions of the proposed Railway Transportation Council, it was learned.

The regulations governing the function of the Railway Transportation Council follow:—

Two Sections

(1) The Railway Transportation Council shall be divided into two sections, namely, the Central Railway Transportation Council and Local Railway Transportation Council, the former to be placed under the direct supervision of the Railway Minister, while the latter is to be under the control of the Chief of the Railway Bureau of the Railway Ministry.

(2) The Central Railway Transportation Council shall make recommendations to the Railway Minister in answer to his queries, while the Local Railway Transportation Council shall make recommendations to the Chief of the Railway Bureau of the Railway Ministry in reply to his queries, and these two branches of the Council shall make investigations and formulate comprehensive plans for land transportation with the Government owned railways as the nucleus.

(3) The Railway Transportation Council is allowed to make recommendations to the various Government administrative organs concerned relating to the aforementioned matters.

(4) The Central Railway Transportation Council shall be established within the Railway Ministry, while the Local Railway Transportation Council shall be established within the Railway Bureau of the Railway Ministry.

Council Heads

(5) The Central Railway Transportation Council shall be headed by the Railway Minister, while the Local Railway Transportation Council shall be headed by the Chief of the Railway Bureau of the Railway Ministry.

(6) The membership of the Central Railway Transportation Council shall be limited to 30, while the membership of the Local Railway Transportation Council shall be decided upon by the Railway Minister. In case of the necessity arising for investigation of special matters, extraordinary sessions of these councils can be called.

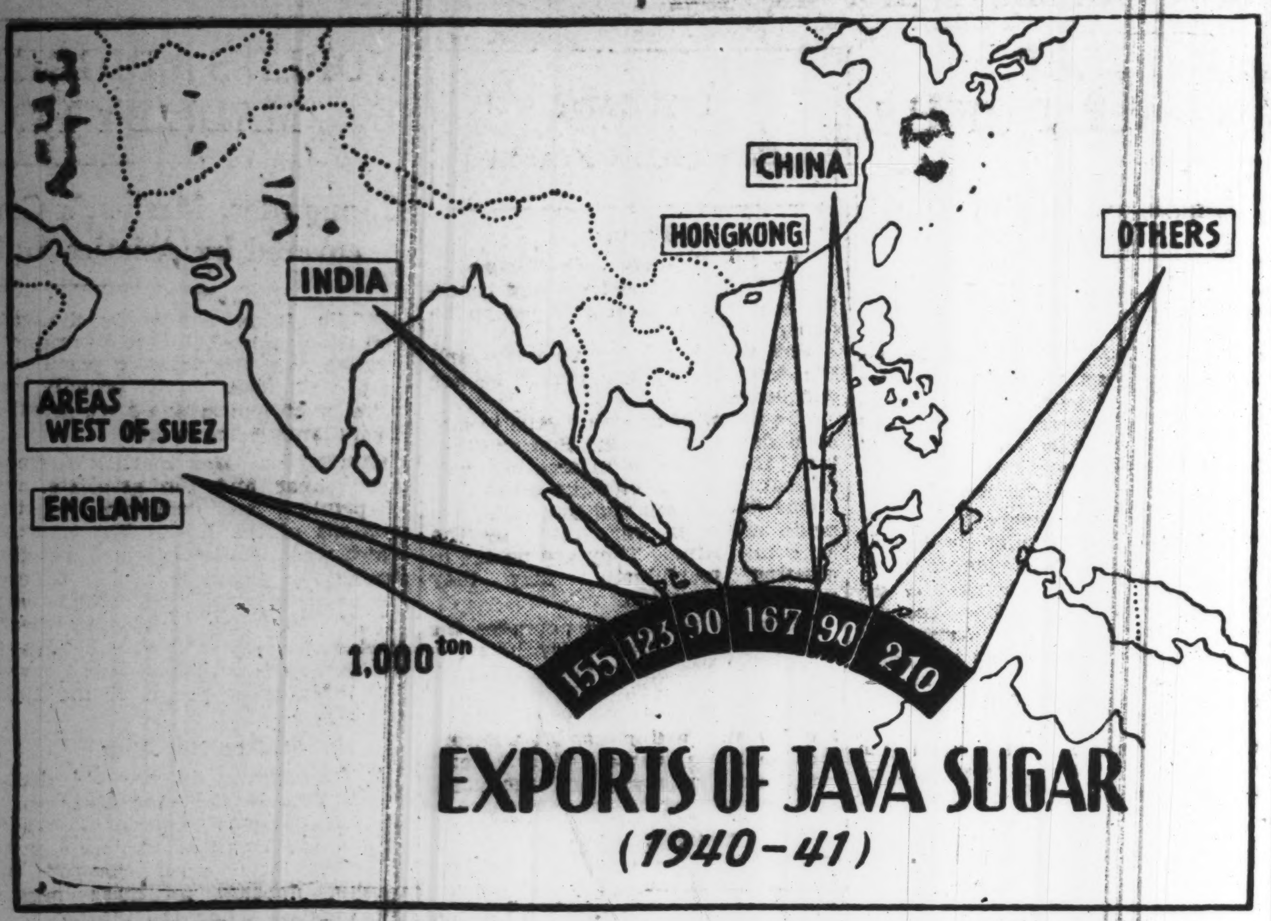
(7) Members and extraordinary members of the Councils shall be chosen from among the people mentioned below, and for the Central Railway Transportation Council the members shall be appointed by the Cabinet at the recommendation of the Railway Minister, while in the case of the Local Railway Transportation Council the Railway Minister is empowered to appoint its members. Members of the Councils are to be chosen from among Government officials and from among representatives of the various existing control associations. The term of office of the members is limited to two years, but in case of special reasons, members can be relieved of their duties even during the tenure of office.

Appointment of Directors

(8) Directors of the Central Railway Transportation Council shall be appointed by the Cabinet at the recommendation of the Railway Minister, while directors of the Local Railway Transportation Council shall be appointed by the Railway Minister.

In his statement to the press concerning the organization of the Railway Transportation Council Minister Yoshiaki Hatta said that the idea is to place the country's land transportation on a well planned basis, so that all the land transportation facilities, with the Government owned railways as the nuclei, can be fully unified and coordinated to deploy the highest efficiency for the transportation of important materials, and in the formulation of such a plan the fullest cooperation of both the Government officials concerned and leaders of the various industrial control associations is earnestly desired.

While the transportation of passengers for the present will not be taken into consideration by the Railway Transportation Council, the Railway Minister said the transportation of industrial workers employed by important industrial plants will be given deliberation by the Railway Transportation Council.



One of the greatest sugar producing centers of the world, Java, which has come under the control of Japan, supplied most of the sugar needs of Greater East Asia. To China went 90,000 tons of sugar and to Hongkong, 167,000 tons during the year 1940. The chart gives a graphic description of the countries to which Java exported her sugar in the past.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY FOR SOUTH PLANNED

Engineers Now Studying Ways And Means for Establishment of Power Plants

The Planning Board, the Communications Ministry and the Electric Bureau are making preparations for the materialization of plans for the development of electric power industries in the South which is considered an important factor in the establishment of the economic structure of Greater East Asia, reports the Nippon Kogyo. A number of electrical engineers who were sent South by the authorities are now working for the steady improvement of this branch of industry in the Japanese occupied regions.

After the restoration of the power plants to a normal state these engineers will begin new construction operations. With this idea in mind, the Communications Ministry has organized a Wartime Conference of Competent Engineers, for the study of problems relating to the projected development of electric power industries in the southern areas. It is said that the first meeting of this conference will take place toward the end of this month when a concrete plan will be worked out for the attainment of their object, observes the journal.

Expert Opinions

Incidentally the journal gives a synthetic account of the views expressed by the civilian experts to the following effect:

(1) A powerful corporation will be established somewhere in the South Seas for the guidance and management of power plants that will be built in each territory.

(2) The personnel of the corporation will be lined up with its presidency assumed by an influential statesman to be singled out from Government circles and the vice-president a really competent businessman.

(3) The corporation will be organized in the form of a joint stock company, whereas in so far as possible it will have for its object the promotion of public welfare.

(4) The corporation will pool the existing electric companies and power plants at the earliest possible date.

(5) The corporation will build as many minor plants as possible suitable for local conditions, instead of furnishing supplies from distant places, in view of the fact that there are many thinly populated regions in the southern areas.

(6) Plentiful natural resources will be locally utilized for the creation and operation of power plants, and steam or water plants will be utilized according to local conditions.

(7) Engineers will be dispatched from Japan Proper, and will be entrusted with the training of native inhabitants to work under them.

Preparations are gaining headway under the military administration, and it is expected that the establishment of an electric structure in the South will be completed in the near future, adds the journal.

BILL CLEARINGS CLASSIFIED

Daily Transactions for April Averaged 146,770

April bill clearings which totaled 3,375,714 aggregating ¥11,816,702,000 were classified by clearing houses as follows, the Tokyo Clearing House revealed today:

April Bill Clearings

Clearing house	Number of bills	Value (¥1,000)
Tokyo	1,381,811	5,595,961
Osaka	801,987	3,442,134
Kobe	166,119	595,482
Kyoto	179,841	306,150
Yokohama	64,877	178,929
Nagoya	146,698	524,493
Total	2,744,333	10,563,139
Others (52 houses)	631,381	1,253,563
Grand total (58 houses)	3,375,714	11,816,702

The daily average transactions at 58 clearing houses throughout Japan amounted to 146,770 bills aggregating ¥415,751,000 with the per-bill value standing at ¥3,501, according to the survey.

South Seas Company To Increase Capital Following Absorption

To cope with the widening sphere of its activities resulting from a steady progress in the construction of the East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, the South Seas Development Company has decided at its shareholders' meeting today to increase its capital by ¥10,000,000 to ¥50,000,000, through the absorption of the ¥10,000,000 South Seas Trading Company, according to Domei. After the absorption of the trading concern, the development company will embark upon various new enterprises, including the establishment of trade agencies in the South Seas regions for Japanese business and industrial companies.

INDUSTRY EXPANSION PROGRESSING EVENLY

Wartime Financing Syndicate Loans Soon to Pass ¥700,000,000 Mark

Reflecting the smooth progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign, the balance of industrial loans by the Wartime Financing Syndicate will shortly pass the level of ¥700,000,000 when financial aid amounting to ¥38,000,000 is extended to the Dai-Nippon Salt Company, according to the Chugai.

Out of funds given by the Wartime Financing Bank, ¥25,000,000 will be appropriated for the redemption of debts from various financial institutes, including the Sanwa Trust Company, Bank of Taiwan, Yasuda Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Showa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Dai-Ichi Bank, Bank of Chosen, Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Fujimoto Bill-Broker and Securities Company, Joyo Bank and Nakagoshi Bank. The remaining sum will be used to finance improvement of facilities of the salt firm as well as the investments in subsidiary firms.

The fact that the extention of the projected loan will raise the syndicate's loans up to ¥700,000,000 shows clearly what an important role the bankers' group has been playing in the smoother operation of Japan's wartime economy. It was last summer that the Wartime Financing Syndicate was formed by the chartered banks, major commercial banks and trust firms with the object of placing industrial financing on a planned basis.

Financing of the industrial productivity forward programs is expected to be further improved when the newly-established Wartime Financing Bank, a semi-governmental financing institute, begins to function actively. Trustees of the new bank are to be nominated in a week or so. Importance will be attached, in the management of the bank, to the subscription to stocks of national defense industrial firms which will not be smoothly digested on the money market. Loans will not be extended to those companies which can obtain money from commercial banks as well as other ordinary financial institutes. The interest rates of the Wartime Financing Bank will average 4.6 per cent per annum.

Caustic Soda Demand Ups

Following the development of the pulp and colored pulp industry in Manchoukuo, the demand for caustic soda has increased. The total amount of this material required for 1939 was 8,000 tons, while that for 1940 was more than 10,000 tons. Aiming at self-sufficiency in caustic soda, which was formerly imported entirely from Japan, the Manchoukuo Soda Company covered the greater part of the demand for caustic soda in 1940, with products from its own plants at Dairen, Mukden and Kaiyuan.

SALE OF DEBENTURES TO BE MADE BY BANK

Local Insitutions to Underwrite ¥450,000,000 Including Financial Bills

Increase in capital accommodation which the Industrial Bank of Japan will be called upon to make to industrial circles during the course of the present fiscal year is estimated at ¥1,000,000,000. To meet this situation the bank has now arrived at a plan to raise the necessary funds by allocating the sale of the bank's debentures to various bankers, it was learned Tuesday.

According to the plan of the Industrial Bank of Japan, local banks will be in a position to underwrite the sales of the bank's debentures to the extent of ¥450,000,000, including ¥100,000,000 emergency financial bills, while the savings banks' allocation will be increased to ¥160,000,000 from ¥70,000,000 of last year, taking into consideration the difference in the rate of interest between the Government bonds and the debentures of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Considering the past records, the Industrial Guild Central Bank will, in the opinion of the Industrial Bank of Japan, be also in a position to accept ¥240,000,000 this year, while the mutual savings and financial associations will also be able to absorb ¥10,000,000 during the course of the present fiscal year, the Industrial Bank of Japan considers.

The above makes a total of ¥860,000,000, and the remaining ¥140,000,000 the Industrial Bank of Japan expects to be able to sell on the open market.

Ritail Indices

Meanwhile it was indicated by Domei that the Bank of Japan index number for retail commodity prices in Tokyo released on Monday stood at 269.3 on May 15.

The figure represents practically no change from April. Of 100 items under survey, two rose and one declined in comparison with the previous month, while 97 remained unchanged.

Indices of the different groups are given as follows:

	Items		Change fr. April
Foodstuff	(42)	274	1 per cent
Fuel and light	(6)	302	(—) 0.7 per cent
Ornaments	(20)	230	unchanged
Others	(32)	281	
Average	(100)	269.3	

Note: (—) indicates decline.

TAIWAN HEMP CULTIVATION TO BEGIN IN SOUTH REGION

Also to Start Cotton Tilling in P.I. Under Direction of Army Authorities

For the purpose of enriching their experiences in connection with their projected southward advance, the Kureha Cotton Spinning Company last year conducted experimental cultivation of Manila hemp in the suburbs of Taichu, Taiwan, reports an editor of the Diamond, a financial weekly, in its latest number.

The editor goes on to reveal the program mapped out by the spinning company to the following effect:

"With the overseas developing department created by the Kureha Cotton Spinning Company, the staff members concerned are anxious to extend their activities to the areas occupied by our expeditionary forces. Following the initial stage of their southward advance, which is none other than hemp cultivation in Taiwan, they are expected to start the cultivation of hemp as well as that of cotton in the Philippines under the direction of the Army authorities. In view of the urgent need of this enterprise, they have already chosen a party of workers in the Philippines in cooperation with the Furukawa's overseas developing department.

"It will be remembered that, with their headquarters located at Davao, Mindanao Island, the Furukawa interests for years have been engaged in the cultivation of Manila hemp, and ramie, felling of trees, operation of saw mills, transportation of general commodities and road construction together with the management of telephone lines extending over several hundred miles."

SILK TRANSACTIONS ACTIVE ON MARKET

Information Concerning Condition of Sericulture for Spring Season Favorable

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

A strong demand was maintained on the raw silk spot market last week, and daily business was around 600 bales, principally of home use silk, although it slackened off slightly toward the week end, due to the shortage in supply. The futures market was very quiet. Some means were being considered to improve business in it such as a reduction in the margin and the putting of 20/22 deniers on the market for regular transactions.

For the first ten days of May the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 5,606½ bales, and the total reshipments to the interior 6,866½ bales, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns. As the demand thus exceeded supply by 1,860 bales, the stocks were eaten into and the carry-over to May 16 was only 23,026½ bales, a falling off of 6,470 bales from the figure on May 1. This marked improvement in the supply and demand position was owing to a seasonable decrease in arrivals and to a stronger demand from domestic weavers.

For the same reason, daily arrivals decreased materially last week. From May 1 to 13 the total at Yokohama was only 5,391 bales, a loss of 1,591½ bales from the same period of April. In Kobe, a greater falling off was noted with a total of only 1,730 bales as against 3,599 bales for the same interval of April.

Active Demand

The active demand from domestic weavers since April has brought about the present satisfactory balance between supply and demand at this silk year end. The stock of 20/22 deniers in the Tosei Kaisha has been disposed of for a larger portion. A fairly large quantity of 13/15 deniers and some other unsaleable goods may be carried forward to the next silk year. This thought is rather welcoming for the future production is expected to be diminished under the present control plan. At any rate, the tendency of over supply which continued for a number of months since the export trade was brought to a halt, is ending now, and the future condition of supply and demand will be renewed fundamentally, according to some quarters.

Business in old silk is being brought to an end, and new silk is becoming the center of interest. Regarding the condition of sericulture for the spring season, information is favorable as a whole, except that the gathering of silkworm eggs is lower than the amount first estimated due to the shortage of labor and other reasons. In the Kanto District and its neighborhood, sericulture is progressing satisfactorily, with favorable mulberry crop and with the advantageous cooperative rearing of young silkworms.

New Fiber

The Japan Chemical Industries of the Mitsubishi, which have absorbed the Shinko Rayon Mills, are extending their textile department at this point, it is reported, with the object of producing synthetic fiber from organic glass. Organic glass has been produced by the company since some time ago with successful results. The Shinko Rayon Mills are known for the production of excellent rayon, and their technical skill combined with the high technical ability of the Japan Chemical Industries is hoped to result in the production of a very fine synthetic fiber from organic glass.

From the latest official returns of sericulture for 1941, it is noted that for 1941, the total production of cocoons was 69,848,597 kwamme, a decrease of 17,697,786 kwamme, or 20.2 per cent from 1940. Classified into white and yellow cocoons, the former was 65,698,931 kwamme and the latter 4,239,666 kwamme, or 18.8 per cent and 2,501,060 kwamme, or 37.1 per cent repectively from 1940. As the reason for the total decrease in the cocoon crop for the year, it is learned from the same official report that the inclemencies of weather were chiefly responsible.

Different means are being taken officially for improving the quality of rayon and staple fiber. On May 18 the Textile Technical Improvement Committee is to meet in the Patent Bureau to consider fundamental measures to be adopted for improving the quality of rayon and staple fiber. It is said to be the intention of officials to start at once the strict inspection of both as to their qualities under an established standard. Another official project reported is to conduct the inspection of staple fiber fabrics after they are finished with a view to enhancing their quality.

TO CREATE AUTO SALES FIRM

New Company Will Control Exports And Distribution of Parts

A plan is now afoot to create an organ called "Chuo Jidosha Haikyu K. K." (Central Automobile Distribution Company, Ltd.) for the projected consolidation of the existing organs for distribution of popular-use automobiles and the sale of parts, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

Incidentally the Machinery Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has announced that "the Central Automobile Distribution Co. shall be entrusted with duties to control exports from Japan, purchases abroad and distribution of automobiles and parts, in the capacity of an authorized organ for the adjustment of demand and supply throughout East Asia."

The Overseas Trade Bureau Tuesday started negotiations with the Japan Machinery Export Development Co. in regard to possible effects concerning their relations with the new control organ, but it will take some time to realize its formation, observes the daily.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.4	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	85.4	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	94.9	— .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

TRANSACTIONS BRISK ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Japan Petroleum and Toa Tobacco Take Upward Swing Stepping to ¥1.30

Encouraged by the ever-broadening fields of operations by the Japanese Army in the areas near India and along the aid-Chiang route, the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday witnessed a continued spell of brisk transactions, especially in heavy industrials.

In the long-term market, Dai Nippon Arms stepped up ¥1.70, Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.40, Uraga Shipbuilding ¥0.90, and Niigata Iron Works ¥0.60, its new ¥1.20. An upward swing was also seen in Japan Petroleum and Toa Tobacco, both stepping up ¥1.30. Japan Carbon continued to move upward, hitting a high of ¥0.70.

In the short-term market, however, transactions were less encouraging due to the liquidation effected by profit-taking in fiber industry wares, while Japan Fishery Products, new, scored a new high of ¥51.30.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥99.70, its new, ¥85.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥151.90, its new ¥94.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		June	July
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)				64.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)				150.9
Do. new (25)			95.4	95.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	98.5	d1.1		97.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	42.3	u .2		41.3
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	71.1	d .2		70.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.2			63.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	100.1	u .3	100.2	100.9
Do. new (37½)	85.5	u .4	86.3	86.7
O. S. K. (50)	92.7			91.7
Do. new (37½)	91.6	u .7	91.8	
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)		u .2		82.1
Do. new (25)	53.2			53.6
Uraga Dock (50)	97.4	u1.2	97.9	98.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.2		81.1	81.6
Hitachi Works (50)	74.1			75.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)				70.4
Japan Piston Ring		u .4	79.0	78.3
Japan Carbon	88.4	u .3	87.9	88.7
Japan Oil	78.4	u2.6	78.7	79.7
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.0		73.6	71.2
Ikegai Automobile Ind				67.3
Kotobuki Heavy Ind			62.9	63.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	130.0	u .1		
Japan Fat	67.7	u .1		67.3
Karafuto Oil				49.9
Japan Soda	37.4	d .1	37.7	38.9
Japan Nickel	49.5	d .1		

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.6	131.8	131.4	131.5
N. Y. K., old	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.7
N. Y. K., new	85.4	85.8	85.3	85.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	151.6	152.0	151.5	151.9
Do. new	94.9	95.2	94.7	94.9
Teikoku Rayon. n.	88.0	88.4	87.6	
Osaka Stock. new	71.3	71.8	71.3	71.2
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.5	74.0	74.1
Japan Oil	78.7	79.0	78.0	78.5
S. M. Railway		71.4		
Mitsubishi Heavy	107.9	108.1	108.0	108.0
Hitachi Works	74.3			74.2
Japan Mining	58.5	58.8	58.8	58.8
Manchurian Ind.	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6

TO UP CERAMICS OUTPUT

Production to Be Advanced by 30 Per Cent

A basic program for the second stage output of ceramic products will be announced by the competent authorities on May 20, reveals a local daily.

It is understood, according to the paper, that the program embodies an increase in output of about 30 per cent over the first stage output which terminated on March 31 of this year in order to cope with the remarkable rise in demand for these products.

As for sundry articles such as medicine jars, cosmetic jars, Buddhist altar decorations and ceramic articles for industrial use, it is expected that the projected increase of output will average from 20 to 30 per cent, and that articles for export, too, will be noticeably increased, concludes the paper.

Bill Clearings

May 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	192,233	170,419
Balance	34,922	31,011

TOKYO BANKS SHOW DEPOSIT INCREASE

Clearing House Report Indicates Decrease in Total of Capital Loans

According to the returns of the Tokyo Clearing House week ending May 16, the total amount of deposits in the Metropolitan banks reached ¥11,495,000,000, showing an increase of ¥138,000,000 as compared with the total amount of deposits in the preceding week.

On the other hand, the capital loans made by the Tokyo banks in the same week aggregated ¥8,300,000,000, registering a decrease of ¥31,000,000 as compared with the total amount of loans in the preceding week.

Government Bonds

Reflecting the foregoing trend of affairs and the propelling force of the absorption of Government bonds, the holdings of securities and Government bonds of the Tokyo bankers in the week under review reached ¥8,976,000,000 showing an increase of ¥268,000,000.

Particulars are as follows:—

	Week Ending May 16	As compared with last week
Deposits:		
Current Account	¥1,287,356	17,538 (Decrease)
Special Account	1,829,767	2,959 (Increase)
Correspondence Account	1,580,222	54,913 (Increase)
Fixed deposit	4,398,724	18,932 (Increase)
Other deposits	808,710	68,937 (Increase)
Ordinary and Fixed Savings	1,136,893	10,284 (Increase)
Fixed Instalment Deposit	434,257	360
	11,475,929	138,847
Loans:		
Discount bills	2,661,428	12,765 (Decrease)
Loans on bills	4,755,002	4,412 (Increase)
Loans on notes	881,820	28,568 (Decrease)
Overdrafts	501,799	5,519 (Increase)
	8,800,049	31,339 (Decrease)
Holdings of securities.	8,876,783	168,535
Call loans	491,110	55,260
Cash on hand and deposits with other banks	319,745	59,357 (Decrease)

GLASS FIRM TO EXPAND

Experts Sent South on Tour of Inspection

Indicating a considerable increase in their capital, the Asahi Glass Company are now contemplating their southward advance on a large scale, according to the Nippon Kogyo. It is, in fact, necessary, states the paper, for this concern to expand operations connected with the output of optical instruments and other articles in parallel with the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time they are working on a schedule to stabilize their alkali industries around a certain point in the South Seas. By reason of the advantage to be gained from the consumption of abundant raw materials in the producing centers, their operations in the South are calculated to enhance the efficiency of new mills in those areas. They have already dispatched a party of experts on a tour of inspection of the places concerned in the South, adds the journal.

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PROBLEM OF SEA TRAFFIC WORRYING UNITED STATES

Shortage of Ship Bottoms Can In No Way Be Alleviated—New York in Blackout

The United States of America is now confronted by the serious problem of her sea-borne traffic, which is gaining in intensity in parallel with the extensive war results scored by the Japanese Navy on one hand and the ceaseless activities of the German undersea craft on the other, reveals the Economist, a financial weekly.

Blackout has been enforced all over New York on May 4 in response to the vehement charges that the captains of certain merchantmen made upon the U.S. Navy Authorities after a series of German undersea craft attacks on their vessels along the Atlantic coast of late. These captains insist that the ever-present illumination of nearby cities at night inevitably sheds a light on the offing when their vessels are cruising along the coast as if they were sailing under a dim light of the moon, and that, therefore, their vessels are occasionally made an easy prey to German submarines, continues the journal.

The shortage of American ship bottoms can in no way be alleviated by any makeshift of this nature. According to the latest information available from the London Sunday Times, the United States Navy Department sought an understanding of Sir Dudley Pound, First Lord of the British Admiralty, during his recent sojourn at Washington, saying, "In the hope of saving ship bottoms, the United States of America is inclined to recover a part of the American merchantmen now operated across the Atlantic Ocean for their fresh navigation along the Atlantic coasts of North America and South America," goes on the journal.

It would not be a source of gratification to John Bull to see that his confirmed ally is ever-anxious to appease his thirst for coffee from Brazil and Columbia instead of extending full aid to Britain, concludes the journal.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942

Planned Shipbuilding

The decision taken by the Cabinet on May 12 regarding planned shipbuilding may be regarded as a notable step toward the solution of the question of wartime shipbuilding which is most urgently required for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. The plan as approved at the recent Cabinet meeting deals with one of the economic phases involved in operating at prescribed rates ships built at a considerably higher level as compared with the pre-Incident costs.

Since the outbreak of the war various steps have been taken to speed up shipbuilding to meet the expanding needs of the country. This was shown when the authority of controlling ship construction was in some measure transferred to the Navy Ministry and placed under a unified control. The next step was seen last January when was initiated an association for the control of shipbuilding. This organization, as a subsidiary to the Marine Affairs Office of the Navy Ministry, has been charged with adjustment of types of ship, supplies of building and other materials, and labor. Further steps in the same direction were seen in the form of associations of local shipbuilding, associations for control of marine engines, and associations for control of ship equipment.

The plan which is to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet embodies some new features. First of all, shipyards are to be closed to all orders except those from specified quarters. In other words, no shipowner or operator is to be permitted to place orders for new construction. The idea is to develop a maximum efficiency of the existing constructive outfits and equipments.

The next point of importance is that ships will be built according to prescribed types and machinery and equipment are to be produced in line with the prescribed specifications. By this process production is unquestionably to be facilitated. Freighters are to be in six standard types, running from A to F. Oil tankers are to be in three types and mineral ore-carrying vessels in two types. New tonnages for the current year are set for vessels of each class under the respective categories.

The main difficulty was the question of who would undertake the construction of these standardized vessels and who would finance them. Under the system which has to date been followed a shipowner applies to the Communications Ministry for the permit for new construction. The plan is submitted for approval to the Shipbuilding Adjustment Council. With its approval the owner proceeds to place the order with a shipbuilding company. The permit in each case is issued with regard to the available construction capacity at a time. But under this system planned construction could be regulated only to a certain extent. Under the proposed plan the Industrial Equipment corporation is to finance new ship construction.

In the past, new construction has been hampered by the prevailing high costs of building materials and the official rates fixed for freight and charter. While these rates remain at the pre-Incident basis, the costs of various building materials and equipment at present stand at much higher levels. Whereas, for instance, a medium-size freighter could be built in 1926 at something like ¥260 per gross ton, the current cost of building is estimated around ¥500 per ton. It is very plain that shipowners building new tonnage at such rates cannot possibly operate it on a commercial basis. Under the proposed plan, the Industrial Equipment Management Association is to be compensated by the Government for whatever losses it may suffer from operation of tonnage under its control.

The main features of the new ship building and operating plan may be summarized under the following five heads. First, the orders for standardized vessels may be issued only by the Industrial Equipment corporation to dockyards, with the approval of the Communications Ministry. Second, shipowners buy such vessels from the Industrial Equipment corporation. Third, the loss incurred by the Industrial Equipment Corporation for construction of standardized vessels is to be compensated by the Government. In other words, the orders for new construction are to be given on a basis assuring certain profits for the shipbuilders and the completed vessels are to be sold to shipowners at prices which enable them to operate them at the prevailing freightage and charterage without financial loss. The losses caused through these discrepancies in price and cost levels are to be borne by the Government.

In the fourth place, the Industrial Equipment Corporation is to provide capital funds for extension of shipyard equipments and new capitalization. Lastly, in the hardly possible event of a shipowner failing to take over the vessel he is expected to accept, the Industrial Equipment Corporation is to take it under its own management for operation.

In sum, the Association is to function as an intermediary between the Government, shipowners and shipbuilders. The new responsibilities calling for some considerable capital funds are to be asked as new appropriations in the forthcoming Diet.

Australia for the Australians?

While the orthodox leaders in Australia are pinning their hopes on aid from Britain and America which show no signs of materializing in sufficient volume to save Australia, there are signs that all Australians are not so short-sighted. There are some far-sighted ones who realize that the real welfare of Australia depends upon her striking out independently for herself, rather than to continue being tied to the doomed Anglo-American empire.

Many Australians may hold to this intelligent view, but only those living abroad, free from the rigorous control of the authorities, can freely express their thoughts. When given the opportunity, these Australians speak their mind with vigor and insight. For instance, it is reported that there is a group of Australians in Shanghai who are actively advocating independence for Australia. Such a step is only a matter of commonsense logic, says the leader of this group. Only a free and independent Australia outside the schemes of European and American politics can really serve the welfare of the Australian population. Only by accepting this idea can Australia hope to be spared the unnecessary horrors of a hopeless war.

"Had we been able to gain a foothold in Australia back in the old days, Australian history would have been considerably different," says the leader of this independence movement. "Australia would have succeeded in shaking off the British yoke and followed her own policy, which aims at equal economic and cultural relations with all nations. She would have been able to extend her trade with the East on a much larger scale. Her vast resources would have been accessible to all nations for mutual benefit. Even though we have almost lost the opportunity to choose our own destiny, we still hope that common sense may prevail."

Time is running short, but Australia may still save herself. As between sinking with the wreck of the British Empire, and striking out independently as a member of the community of East Asiatic nations who stand ready to help her, there should be no question in minds which are not warped by traditional Anglo-Saxon prejudices.

The Geology of India

The Deccan Trap is an extensive series of basaltic lava-flows, with a total thickness of several thousand feet, which covers an area of about 250,000 square miles in the northwestern quadrant of the Peninsula. Along the west coast it reaches the sea without any diminution in thickness from about 21° N. to 16° N., and since the lavas are certainly subaerial it is clear that at the time of their eruption the land must have extended much farther to the west than it does now.

A Year Ago Today

May 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The United States swooped down on Axis nationals, arresting 169 Germans, Italians, Slavs and Greeks out of 2,000 questioned in Coast-to-Coast raids. Angered at the French approach to the Axis, the American Government ordered G-men to search hotels, apartments, boarding houses and restaurants in New York, New Jersey, Florida, California and other States.

Announcement was made by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association that New Asia Day, observed on the first of the month, would be a day of positive service to the state instead of a day of negative self-denial. Hisayoshi Matsumura, the new director of the national bureau of the society told reporters that the "dont's" which the people have hitherto been expected to observe on the first day of each month would give place to a set of "do's."

Government intervention in the widespread industrial strikes in the United States appeared likely as Washington reported that the navy might assign marines to augment the police force in protecting workers wishing to return to their jobs in the San Francisco shipyards. James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, telegraphed to the governor of California that West Coast army and navy heads would give "every assistance to end this unfortunate situation."

JAPANESE LOSE ALL RESPECT FOR FIGHTING SPIRIT OF U.S.

Feeble Opposition Put Up by American, British, Dutch Forces in War Mystifying to People

By SETSUO UENODA

Much has been said about the spiritual civilization of the East in contrast with the material civilization of the West, but never before has this contrast been made so strikingly clear as it has been since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the perspective of history of the past five months of war, two things have been proved very definitely, and dramatically as the most decisive and vital factors determining the fortune of war.

War has always been an important factor which affects the destiny of a nation for weal or woe. When a nation is threatened to become involved in a war, therefore, it hastens to mobilize its men and materials as the matter of supreme importance to cope with the impending conflict. Japan and the United States had been no exception to this. They had been making military preparations for years, each according to its national traditions and circumstances, to provide for the possible contingency.

Spiritual Strength

The point is that since the outbreak of the present war, Japan and the United States have demonstrated themselves in no uncertain term for what they are as the foremost nations of the spiritual East and the material West. It is illuminating and instructive that there is a vast difference be ween the two nations as regards their conceptions and methods of war, the former emphasizing the spiritual and mental discipline of soldiers and sailors as the most important factor for winning the war while the latter relies on the material resources as of the first and foremost importance.

In the land of abundance like the United States, where the people have always been absorbingly interested in material gain, and have always been in a habit of scoring successes in its so-called dollar diplomacy and have no experience in any desperate international armed struggle, the advantages derived from material abundance may loom large as the most effective weapon of war.

It is natural that President Roosevelt, other American political leaders, naval and military officers have usually made the numerical and quantitative superiority of the United States over Japan as the talking point for unifying public opinion in the war against Japan. The huge appropriation for building up a formidable American navy and air force, the inexhaustible natural resources and boundless productive power and what the American Navy and Army can accomplish with them against their enemies, as have been constantly aired, must be soothing and inspiring to the American people.

Paradise for Laborers

Until a few decades ago, the United States had been a paradise for laborers. It had always imported labor from abroad. Immigrants were paid highly for their work and enjoyed an easy life. Waves of immigrants hit upon the shores of the United States and became naturalized within a few years until the country became known as a melting pot.

It is true that the United States does not ignore the importance of the spiritual aspect of the nation, but the Americanization movement, which was launched during the course of the first World War, was an evidence of the fact that the nation was still in the making. They may have a faith in the principle of democracy and they have fought for it, but to the Anglo-Saxon race, as a whole, individualism is dearer in the final analysis than any principle or doctrine, for which they profess to die. The American people, and for that matter British and their allies, have no tradition of fighting to the last limit in the strict sense of the term in loyalty to their principles or states. If they have that last limit is not likely to be very far from the ordinary casual effort.

To the Japanese people, the Anglo-Saxon conception of war is something in a nature of fighting with fire. Those Americans, British and their kins realize that it is their duty to extinguish the fire, but, as the fire fighting involves danger and death, they deem it wise to take it easy and go slow. At any rate, it is not too much to say that they have created in the heart of the Japanese younger generation a sort of contempt for the countries they represent.

Moral Code

Japan derives its national strength from the moral and spiritual life of its people. Japan has the nation-old tradition of loyalty to the country and the Sovereign. To the Japanese people, it is the supreme ideal. This idealism is inculcated in the minds of the people from their childhood. Japanese primary school text books abound with many stories of historical incidents, teaching children to live up to this ideal of loyalty in defiance of even instant death. And such stories have always been inspiring to the Japanese children of all generations.

In Japanese history, one may find numerous instances in which warriors in their losing battles fought on to the last man or ended their lives by self-immolation before being made prisoners. It is a mortal shame and disgrace for soldiers and sailors to yield to their enemies under any circumstance. To the Japanese at a war front there is no other alternative than either victory or death. The Japanese people, indeed, have been trained to live up to the ideal of loyalty to the country and the Sovereign in spite of death. Today, this moral code of the ancient Japanese chivalry is still the ruling code of the race.

To be made a captive by the enemy or to surrender is utterly irreconcilable to the Japanese sense of honor. This was constantly demonstrated during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. To the Japanese soldiers, nothing is so abhorrent and detestable than being made prisoner and, still more so, to surrender. They would just as soon die by self-immolation rather than be made captive without accomplishing their aim. When they mean to fight to the bitter end they mean literary to fight to the last man.

Recognize Bravery

One of the many examples showing the Japanese aversion to be made a war prisoner may be quoted from a book written by a Russian naval officer on the occasion of the first blockade of Port Arthur. "Several members of the Japanese remaining on their sinking vessel" the story goes on "were taken captive, but they all committed suicide in the rescue boat except one who suddenly plunged into the sea and swam to the shore. From the land, he began to shoot at his pursuers. When shells for his rifle were exhausted, he took off his belt and attempted to strangle himself with it, but in vain. In the mean time, our sailors went after him and finally made him prisoner."

In feudal times, the tower of the castle in Japan was the place for the lord of the castle and his men to end their lives by seppuku, or disenbowelment, before they were made prisoners by their enemy. The same thing happens on the battlefield today although in a different way. During the early part of the China incident, Major Noboru Kuga shot himself with his revolver after having been made captive by the Chinese army, while he was unconscious on the battlefield at Shanghai due to a severe injury, he sustained.

3 Human Bullets

The fate of the so-called three human bullets, or three soldiers who dashed against an obstacle laid against the Japanese Army with a bomb, which also occurred during the early part of the China incident, explains that the Japanese soldiers are ever ready to sacrifice their lives at any time when they deem that the supreme moment has come when they must die for the country.

To those who are aware of this spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy, the fate of Prince of Wales and Repulse in the South Sea regions and several American battleships and cruisers in Pearl Harbor is quite logical. As a matter of fact, the sinking of the Prince of Wales was prophesied 10 years ago by a writer, who knew this spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy, in his article in the now defunct Japan Advertiser when he said that a Japanese bomber loaded with bombs can be trusted with an absolute certainty in the supreme necessity of destroying an enemy dreadnought by charging bodily against it. Any one can prophesy that much without being a prophet if one knows the fighting spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy.

This leads us to think that Premier General Hideki Tojo certainly has a good reason to be confident in the Japanese victory by counting on the moral and spiritual discipline of the Japanese soldiers and sailors as the foremost source of Japanese military strength. We are quite aware of the fact that the United States has an immense industrial power and is capable of producing effective weapons of war in a comparatively short time. That nation has a grandious program for its naval construction, but it has to produce many more battleships and almost as speedily as the Japanese producing power is capable of turning out its bombers in order to catch up with the Japanese fighting strength.

Scientific Training

The second most important factor for Japan's national defense is the scientific training of men in the naval and military operations. Take, for instance, the Japanese Navy. It started a very strenuous training after the Russo-Japanese war when the Japan-American relation ceased to be so amicable as before.

That the naval maneuvers were preparations for actual warfare is apparent, but, in reality, the method of maneuver followed by the navies of the other nations has been usually in a nature of sport, the result being measured, according to the skilful technical execution of naval operation.

What the Japanese Army and Navy can accomplish after their hard training and spiritual discipline is no longer a matter of speculation. The results of the War of Greater East Asia since December 8, 1941, bear witness to the fact that Japan could do miracles with its efficient Army and Navy.

Boners

Woman is the animal which possesses the greatest attachment for man.

* * *

A thermometer is an instrument for raising temperature inside a room.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Poems

By Sir Rabindranath Tagore

Peaceful be all motives and peaceful our works done and yet to be done.

May the past bring us peace and the future, may everything be for our peace.

The Spirit of Speech dwells in and is made active by the Supreme Being. She is potent in creating fearfulness. May she offer us peace.

Our five senses and our mind are made active in our soul by the Supreme Being. They are potent in creating fearfulness. May they work for our peace.

With the peace that pervades the earth, the sky, the starry heavens, the water, the plants and trees; with the peace that dwells with the guardian spirits of the world and in the divinity within us, let us tranquillize things fierce and cruel and evil, into the serene and the good. May everything be for our peace.

Unity in Diversity

We are all the more one because we are many,
For we have made ample room for love in the gap where we are sundered.
Our unlikeness reveals its breadth of beauty radiant with one common life.
Like mountain peaks in the morning sun.

Ahalya

(Ahalya, sinning against the purity of married love, incurred her husband's curse, turning into a stone to be restored to her humanity by the touch of Ramchandra.)

Struck with the curse in midwave of your tumultuous passion your life stilled into a stone, clean, cool and impassive.
You took your sacred bath of dust, plunging deep into the primitive peace of the earth.
You lay down in the dumb immense where faded days drop, like dead flowers with seeds, to sprout again into new dawns.
You felt the thrill of the sun's kiss with the roots of grass and trees that are like infant's fingers clasping at mother's breast.
In the night, when the tired children of dust came back to the dust, their rhythmic breath touched you with the large and placid motherliness of the earth.
Wild weeds twined round you their bonds of flowering intimacy;
You were lapped by the sea of life whose ripples are the leaves' flutter, bees' flight, grasshoppers' dance and tremor of moths' wings.
For ages you kept your ear to the ground, counting the footsteps of the unseen comer, at whose touch silence flames into music.
Woman, the sin has stripped you naked, the curse has washed you pure, you have risen into a perfect life.
The dew of that unfathomed night trembles on your eyelids, the mosses of ever-green years cling to your hair.
You have the wonder of new birth and the wonder of old time in your awakening.
You are young as the newborn flowers and old as the hills.

The Maiden's Smile

Methinks, my love, in the dim daybreak of life, before you came to this shore
You stood by some river-source of run-away dreams filling your blood with its liquid notes.
Or, perhaps, your path was through the shade of the garden of gods where the merry multitude of jasmines, lilies and white oleanders fell in your arms in heaps and entering your heart became boisterous.
Your laughter is a song whose words are drowned in the tunes, an odor of flowers unseen.
It is like moonlight rushing through your lips' window when the midnight moon is high up in your heart's sky.
I ask for no reason, I forget the cause, I only know that your laughter is the tumult of insurgent life.

My Offence

When you smilingly held up to me, my sweet, your child of six months, and I said, "Keep him in your arms."
Why did a sudden cloud pass over your face, a cloud of pent-up rain and hidden lightning?
Was my offence so great?
When the rose-bud, nestling in the branch, smiles back to the laughing morn, is there any cause for anger if I refuse to steal it from its leaves' cradle.
Or when the Kokil fills the heart of the spring's happy hours with love-dreams, am I to blame if I cannot conspire to imprison it in a cage?

The Unnamed Child

She is a child of six months, lacking the dignity of a name.
She is like a dewdrop hanging on the tip of a Kamini bud;
Like the peep of the first moon through the tresses of the night;
Like a pearl in the earring of the tiniest little fairy.
Her elder sister clasps her to her breast, crying, "You are sweet as my new pet doll,"—
And her baby brother likens her to a pink sugar drop.
Thus while the whole household casts about in vain for a simile to fit her, she nods her head opening her eyes wide.

* * *

On The Birth of His Son

By Su Tung-p'o

Families, when a child is born
Want it to be intelligent.
I, through intelligence,
Having wrecked my whole life.
Only hope that baby will prove
Ignorant and stupid.
Then he will crown a tranquil life
By becoming a Cabinet Minister.

WORLD'S 3 BIGGEST INVENTIONS MADE BY PEOPLE OF EAST ASIA

Gunpowder, Mariner's Compass and Paper Were Discovered by Asiatics and Introduced Into Europe

While it is commonly thought that the people of the Orient are not creative and original, the people of East Asia can point proudly to three inventions which have greatly revolutionized the world.

Gunpowder, the mariner's compass, paper and the associate art of printing are definitely the inventions of the East. The musket which was a source of much wonder among the Japanese people in the sixteenth century and which was brought to Japan in 1543 by three Portuguese castaways who landed on Tane-ga-shima island was known to the Japanese people of the 13th century.

Musket Not New

It is recorded in the old documents that in the year 1281 when the Mongolians attempted to invade Japan, the invaders had used gunpowder. The word "teppo" or musket appears in these musty documents. When the musket was brought to the island south of Kyushu by the Portuguese, the Japanese people called it Tane-gashima after the place of its introduction but later when it was learned that the word "teppo" was used in earlier documents, the word "Tane-ga-shima" was abandoned.

Reference to western history will reveal that gunpowder was introduced to the west from the east. It was for the first time used in an iron barrel during the 13th or 14th century. In other words, the powder, which was invented in the east, was put into practical use in the west and then re-imported to the east.

The same is true of the mariner's compass. The Oriental people discovered first that the magnet points north and south. One Chinese document refers to a certain fortuneteller or seer in the Sung dynasty or the 12th century, using the compass in the selection of a cemetery. Usually a magnetic needle was tied to a hanging thread or to a straw floating on the water, to determine north and south. It was introduced in Arabia, through South China, and then in the 13th or 14th century a pivot was invented in Italy on which the magnet might turn horizontally on a support. Thus it was that the Orientals discovered the magnet. The Italians used it as a compass for mariners and it was re-imported to the east by the Portuguese.

Was Re-imported

The re-importation of the musket in the year 1543 was a strange coincidence for it was also in that same year that one of the greatest scientific theories was being advanced in Europe. Copernicus' book on the heliocentric theory was published in 1543.

In this connection, the observations of Francisco Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549 are pertinent as reflecting some light on the scientific curiosity of the Japanese people of the medieval period. In one of his letters written from Cochin to the Mission Board in Rome on January 29, 1552, is the following illuminating remarks:

"For the evangelization of Japan," the missionary states, "you must send men of character and great learning from among the members of the Society of Jesus. They must be learned enough to convince the Japanese in argument. They must be morally strong and irreproachable. . . . The Japanese are polite and hospitable; they are reasonable and brave; they are found of learning and seek knowledge. . . . They listen attentively to us if we tell them about the theory of eclipses of which I made use of in my sermons. The missionaries you may send to the Orient must be well versed in astronomy and medicine."

Astronomy Introduced

Western astronomy was introduced in Kyushu by the southern barbarians as the Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutckmen and other westerners were called. While many years after the death of Kichiuyemon Hayashi and Kanesada Kobayashi who were condemned to death in 1637 in the Christian Rebellion of Shimbara because they had studied a mysterious subject known as astronomy, the importation of foreign books was banned, one southern barbarian was caught in 1643 trying to smuggle in a book. His book was confiscated by the Kuroda clan which sent it to the Mayor of Nagasaki who, in turn, passed it on to an inspector, a Portuguese missionary who abandoned his faith and assumed a Japanese name, Chuan Sawano.

Book Translated

The Mayor of Nagasaki ordered the inspector to translate the book into Japanese. Gensho Mukai who wrote a commentary on the translation stated that the book treats of the universe, the four elements of earth, water, fire and wind. In its section devoted to astronomy, the book discussed the subject of the rotundity of the earth, maintaining that the earth was the center, around which revolved the sun, moon and stars. The theory advanced in this volume was, of course, the Ptolemaic theory of astronomy. It should be remembered that the Copernican theory was not introduced in Japan until some years after 1543 as the first contact with the foreign nations was made by the Japanese nation in that year and as Copernicus had published his heliocentric theory in 1543, the year in which the Portuguese landed on Tane-ga-shima.

The year 1543 was epoch-making in a dual sense. In the first place, Japan entered into communication with the West and secondly, the progressive astronomers of Europe began to follow the new theory of the great astronomer.

Ptolemaic System

The astronomy that was taught in Japan in the 16th century was the Ptolemaic system. Early in the medieval age in Europe, the earth was believed to be flat, and nothing was thought to be true unless it was taught in the Bible. But in the meantime, the Aristolelian theory was accepted. According to it, the earth, a round ball, stayed motionless in the center of the universe, and the sun, moon, Venus and Mercury revolved around it. It was what is known as the Ptolemaic theory.

However, in the middle of the 16th century or 1543, the 12th year of Temmon in Japan, the Copernican hypothesis was announced. It was supported by Kepler, Galileo and many other scholars, although the Pope rejected it on the grounds that it was absurd and contrary to what was taught in the Church.

Matteo Ricci

As St. Xavier had started for East Asia one year before Copernicus announced his theory, he was not aware of the revolutionary shake-up in the astronomical world. However, it is believed that Matteo Ricci who came to China 30 years later after St. Xavier must have heard of the heliocentric theory as he was a Jesuit, it is not believed that he propagated this new theory.

On the other hand, the Catholic missionaries who arrived in China in later years taught Kepler's laws and their Chinese translations were introduced into Japan in the era of Kansei or late in the 18th century. But in Japan where Dutch learning was much studied, the new theory of astronomy was already known to the interpreters of the Kyoho era or early in the 18th century. Ryoei Motoki wrote in his Taiyo Kyuri Ryokai-Setsu in which he treated the Copernican law that "I kept silent because I hesitated advancing a new theory in opposition to one already accepted. But I introduce this new theory with Government permission." The theory was accepted with little objection in Japan, testifying to the broad-mindedness and intellectual brilliance of the Japanese people.

Japanese Astronomer

Even before the Copernican theory was brought into Japan, Banri Hoashi, a Confucian scholar of Bungo Province who died at the age of 70 years during the era of Tempo (1830-1843) has written a book called "Kyuritsu" in which he expounded theories concerning physics, chemistry, astronomy and geology, and in which the heliocentric theory is advanced. However, Banto Yamakata of Osaka is credited with the honor of being the first Japanese astronomer to expound the theory, his book covering the subject having been published in 1817.

Thus did Japan surge forward in the field of science, making this country one of the most advanced scientific nations of the world. The great interest for western science was stimulated in this country, according to Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University, to Shozan Sakuma and other leaders who "attached great importance to the study of western science in their study of gunnery and tactics toward the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate."

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